# The Mining Immal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1865.

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No. 1541,-Vol. XXXV. MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,

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20 Central Minera, £1 12 6, 20 Great North Laxey.

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44 Colcher Valley and Port Madoc, £1 4.

45 Cown Kitchen, £7 1.

46 Cown Kitchen, £7 1.

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48 Colcher Valley and Port Madoc, £1 4.

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41 Treal Way, £2 15.

40 North Downs, £3.

41 Treal Way, £2 15.

40 North Downs, £3.

40 North Downs, £3.

40 North Downs, £3.

40 North Colcher Valley and Port Madoc, £1 4.

40 North Colcher Valley and Port Madoc, £1 4.

40 North Colcher Valley and Port Madoc, £1 4.

40 North Colcher Valley and Port Madoc, £1 4.

40 North Colcher Valley and Port Madoc, £1 4.

40

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Mr. Edward Cooks has removed to the above address, where all communications on matters relating to business will meet with his usual attention.

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March 3, 1865. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

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NESS, as BUYER or SELLER of SHARES in MINES, at close nett prices, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

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50 Twelve Apostles.
450 Cae-Pant Lead Mining
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76 Long Rake.
115 South Grenville.

8 Tresavean.
50 Wheal Edward.
1 South Toigus.
5 Cwm Erfin.
1 St. Ives Consols.

20 New Rosewarne.
100 Silver Mountain (Lim.)
50 Lianberris Slate Company (Limited).
20 Sithney Metal.
1 East Tolgus.
100 South Carn Brea.
50 Drakewalis.
100 Camborne Vean.
11 South Frances.
11 Clifford Amalgamated.
12 Great Laxey. For further particulars as to East Gunnislake and South Bedford, apply to Mr. J. B. Laws, 50, Threadneedle-street; as to Wheat Edward and Kelly Bray, to Mr. Edward Kiro, Austinfriars, E.C.; and for catalogues, &c., to the Minne Jounnal office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., to Garraway's, and to the auctioneer, 6, New Broad-street, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Mr. TROMAS has in course of preparation a pamphiet relating to mining investment and speculation at the present time, which will shortly be published, price is.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—Capt. Rowe reports that this mine continues to open out as reli as before reported, and has sent to the office some fine specimens of lead ore, broken from the 60 fm. level south. Mr. F. G. LANE can dispose of a few shares, at £3 netter share.

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### Original Correspondence.

### ON THE PROBABILITY OF EXTENDED WORKINGS IN THE NORTHERN COAL FIELD.

SIR,—In my last I promised to give an account of the coal seams in the Vestern Tyne coal district—i. •. above Newcastle—which I will now do, rith your leave. It is generally upheld by the mining engineers and ractical miners of Northumberland and Durham that all the workable sams of coal downwards from and including the Beaumont or Townley am lie beneath the Low Main seam of Tyne (below Newcastle), or Huton seam of the Wear collieries; and it is maintained also that the seam alled the "Low Low Main," or Brockwell seam, of Blaydon, Montague fain, and other collieries, constitutes the lowest workable seam of the coal and other collieries, constitutes the lowest workable seam of the coal

These opinions, as a basis, have given rise to others equally
ous. This district is bounded on the east by Newcastle, on the west erroneous. This district is bounded on the east by Newcastle, on the west by Mickley and Prudhoe Collieries, where the seams come to the surface, and its breadth may be taken at about 1 mile north of the Tyne, and 1½ to 2 miles south, say 2½ to 3 miles; it includes the collieries of Elawick, Norwood, Whickham, Benwell, Montague Main, Blaydon, Spen Blaydon, Burn, Townley and Stella, Walbottle, Throckley, Wylam, Mickley and Prudhoe Collieries; it is intersected by two troubles, the Ninety Fathom, and Heworth Dykes. The seams worked are mostly the lower seams of the series. They are generally thin, and of the best quality for coke and manufacturing purposes. The first seam below Newcastle, the "High Main," is found at Montague Colliery, being thrown in by the Ninety Fathom Dyke, and also close to the dyke at Townley, near Kyton. Two seams lie a short distance below this at Townley, called the Crow Coal and Upper Five Quarter; these seams correspond to, and in quality are much like the Metal and Stone Coal seams, found below the High Main, east of Newcastle. The next seam is called the "Ruler," about 2 ft. 6 in. thick, and is supposed to be the Hutton seam of the Wear collieres, but its position points it out as the Benwell Main coal at Benwell and Elawick, and the Yard seam of Tyne; this is the seam that is worked at Spital Togues, near Newcastle. Below the "Ruler," at Townley, is the Townley or Beaumont seam, identical with the Bensham seam of the collieries east of Newcastle; this seam is confounded with that known to the east of Newcastle; this seam is confounded with that known to the east of Newcastle; this seam is confounded with that known to the cast of Newcastle as the "Beaumont," lying about 26 fathoms under the Low Main, and which is better known as the Busty Bank seam of the Derwent. next seams are the Splint and the Stone coal, or real representative

The next seams are the Splint and the Stone coal, or real representative of the Tyne Low Main. The Splint seam produces the well-known gas coal, and is formed by the Six and Five-Quarter seams of the Tyne, which sometimes approach the character of Splint coal. The Stone coal is most extensively worked for coking coal. The next seam is the Five Quarter seam; it exists in greatest perfection at Blaydon Main Colliery. It continues westward into Stella and Townley, but gradually decreases in thickness to the north and east, where it is lost altogether. Nothing can be seen of it one mile north of Blaydon, or one mile to the east, but it continues further southward. In fact, it exists under a very insignificant area, and can only be regarded as a local seam. Almost the same may be said of the Three Quarter seam below, which lies under a still less extent of surface, and is of a far coarser nature than the Five Quarter. The Brockwell seam is the next, and can be calculated on with much greater certainty than the two preceding seams, and even this can scarcely be distinguished below Newcastle. It is, probably, the Thin seam, that lies 4 fins beneath the Low Main, at Sheriff Hill, called the Two Quarter, and which lies below the Main coal at Marley Hill. It is called the "Low Low Main" at the Montague Collieries, and by various other names, which tend to increase the confusion where there is any uncertainty respecting the identity of a particular seam.

of a particular seam

of a particular seam.

The next seam in the strata, though it has not been sunk to, west of Newcastle is the Busty Bank seam, or Harvey of the Wear Collieries, and Beaument of the steam coal district.

The distance between this seam and the Low Main varies considerably, from 42 down to 25 fms. lying between them.

The real Brockwell, or Lowest seam, is a few fathoms below this, Low Main" or Brockwell of Lowest seam, is a low lations below this, and is confounded both in name and assumed position with the "Low Low Main" or Brockwell of Blaydon, &c. It is well defined, and of a fair workable thickness in the western part of the county of Durham, but has never been proved to be good in the eastern part of either of the two counties.

Thomas Romson THOMAS ROBSO

### ON THE PROBABILITY OF EXTENDED WORKINGS IN THE NORTHERN COAL FIELD.

Sir,—I was aware that a boring was made at Backworth some time ago, but, in accordance with the general impression, did not attach much importance to the boring in that locality; at least, as a guide for the whole district, more especially as the strata are much disturbed at that point, and I must say I look with suspicion on trials of this kind when made in close proximity to disturbed ground. Still, the result here is so far satisfactory, as coal is proved at Backworth; and although the seams are thin, yet they are there, and it is only reasonable to conclude that they will thicker to the south, as it is almost invariably found that coal seams thin out near large troubles. But, with respect to depth, the very important sinking at Gosforth, which was executed many years ago, must not be lost sight of. This shaft was sunk nearly 200 fms. from surface, and is situated very near the 90 fm. dyke, on the south side of the said dyke. I have not by me an accurate section of that shaft, but I have no doubt some of the readers of the Journal could furnish one, which would much further the object in view. I have already remarked that the Gosforth shaft is sunk on the south side of the 90 fm. dyke, this dyke throwing the coal seams down to the north,

I have already remarked that the Gosforth shaft is sunk on the south side of the 90 fm. dyke, this dyke throwing the coal seams down to the north, and in or order to reach the High Main seam to the north a drift is driven through the fault and measures until the High Main coal is cut, where it is found of good thickness and quality, and the best coal for house purposes has been got from this wing for many years. But this shaft passes through the same coal—that is, the High Main—at the depth of only 30 fathoms from surface—that is, on the south side of the great dyke, and, of course, should prove all the other seams in the series before reaching the total depth, 200 fathems. These seams are, I believe, rather thin, but they are at the present time attracting attention, and operations have actually commenced to prove them, so that the result of the exploration here will be of great interest.

will be of great inter Mr. Robson is qui Mr. Robson is quite correct when he states, in last week's Journal, that the seams of coal are generally much deteriorated on the south side of the Heworth Dyke, this remark applying particularly to the western part of the district. With respect to the section he published of the strata at Marley Hill, and remarks thereon, the explanation in his last letter has cleared the matter up to a very great extent, as I perceive he holds that the Main coal at Marley Hill corresponds with the Low Main of the eastern district. Without going so far as to agree with him, this is certainly much more intelligible than the former view I had of his meaning, as I was totally at a loss to comprehend what he meant to do with the Main coal. I ahall now anxiously await his further account of the seams in this district.

### THE PNEUMATIC PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING STEEL

SIR,—Considerable attention being now directed to the pneumatic pro-cess of steel making, or as it is more generally called "the Bessemer Pro-cess," it would, I think, form an interesting subject for enquiry in the Journal whether with the same materials a better article, and a larger Journal whether with the same materials a better article, and a larger quantity of it, could not be produced by means well known before Mr. Bessemer's name was used in connection with the iron trade in the slightest degree. It is well known that even the credit of blowing air into iron, or as Mr. Bessemer called it, by way of making it attractive, "Manufacturing Iron without Fuel," is not due to him—Samuel Homfray and Anthony Hill, more than half a century previously; John Kelley, an American, eight or nine years before; and John Gilbert Martien, a few months previously, having all suggested the very process which Mr. Bessemer made such noise about. But as to the novelty of blowing air into iron to make it malleable or produce steel nothing need be said, because that process, as a process, never has nor never will enal le either malleable iron or steel to be made.

what success has been attained with the pneumatic process is due entirely to the improvements it has caused to be introduced in the fluxing of the iron as it comes from the blast-furnace. The utilisation of the Bessemer process is undoubtedly due to Mr. Robert Mushet, since it is to him that the introduction of spiegeleisen, or other iron containing manganese, is due; and I would, therefore, ask him to state whether with the compound of British and spiegeleisen, which he invented, a better iron could not be produced without the pneumatic process than with it? My opinion is that if the materials used are those which will produce good iron, the pneumatic process is both wasteful and deleterious. I do not think that

the pneumatic process would give nearly so good results as the Warren process, which is now being introduced at Dowlais, and in the latter the

the pheumatic process would give hearly so good results as the warren process, which is now being introduced at Dowlais, and in the latter the facilities for manipulation appear to be infinitely greater.

It has been observed by Mr. Baker, of Sheffield, that "could English iron'be obtained equal in purity to Swedish, no difficulty would be found in making Bessemer steel without spiegeleisen;" even this is denied, and no doubt with reason, although were good Swedish steel used to make blown steel we should obtain a product worth less than the raw material. What an Englishman wants to learn is how to make English, Scotch, and Irish iron into a good saleable steel, and upon this point I would ask Mr. Mushet, or Mr. Menelaus, what would be the effect of making British iron in the blast-furnace as usual, and then treating it whilst still fluid either in a Warren's apparatus or an ordinary puddling-furnace; making, of course, the same addition as Mr. Mushet would make to render the pneumatic process practicable? I believe myself that more will be done with the blast and puddling-furnaces and sound practical metallurgical chemistry than with all the pneumatic converters in the world, except as a mere ephemeral experiment.—Hamburg, March 1.

Spiegeleisen.

### SCOTCH GRANITE FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Sin,—I am happy to say that, through the influence of your circulation, to importance of selecting granite as the material for our public buildings the importance of selecting granite as the material for our public buildings is already becoming more generally recognised. Every year is making it more and more obvious that the limestones, and more especially the magnesian limestones, are incapable of resisting the deteriorating effects of the acid vapours with which the London atmosphere is perpetually charged. Compare with each other the ingredients which constitute limestone and granite, and it cannot be doubted for a moment which is likely to prove the most durable. The first charge of granite may be a little bidge between granite, and it cannot be doubted for a moment which is likely to prove the most durable. The first charge of granite may be a little higher, but it will be very little, and perfectly inappreciable, in comparison with the duration of the building. The other evening, at the Society of Arts, there was an interesting discussion on the municipal organisation of Paris, with reference to public works. It was conceded, but not unanimously, that the superiority in this respect is with Paris and not with London, and the enormous improvements recently made in the French capital were cited in proof of the affirmative. It was shown that boulevards and streets of great magnificence have been opened in considerable numbers, and that, look which way you will, the vista is terminated by a building with a dome or a tower, or some other object agreeable to the eye and to the taste. This was admitted, but little or no regret was felt at the alleged interiority of London, when it was understood that these improvements have been effected at the price of an enormous debt; that every man, woman, and child pays was admitted, but little or no regret was felt at the alleged interiority of London, when it was understood that these improvements have been effected at the price of an enormous debt; that every man, woman, and child pays for them something like 3l. 10s. per annum, whilst the London ratepayer pays on an average for his improvements barely the odd 10s. per year. Of course the Board of Works were directly and indirectly abused for not having done more than they have; and the parishes were deservedly scolded for the disgraceful condition of the streets during the last five or six weeks. But only slight notice was taken of the obstructions so often and so long caused by the demolition and the reconstruction of public buildings. The Government is a great offender in this way, so are some of the great banks, insurance offices, and large firms. The clubs, or some of them, who aspire to be located in palaces, are likely, from the increase in their number, to cause much temporary inconvenience to the public during the period of construction. Such inconvenience is not to be wholly avoided; but it may be reduced to a minimum, and if proper building materials are selected, evils of this sort will not recur for many generations.

In Paris the atmosphere, from the use of coal and the extension of manufactures, is rapidly becoming as deteriorating in its effects as that of London, and it will tell with great rapidity upon the calcareous stone of most of its erections. Vapours charged with decomposing acids can be seen any day hovering over the city: it is noticed, also, that the rain fall has increased, and that frosts have recently been very severe. These agencies will in time mar the fine structures of Paris, just as they have deteriorated and are deteriorating the building, for example, of the Houses of Parliament. What is the remedy? It is to change the building material, as far as circumstances will permit. Let granite, and especially the Scottish kinds, be substituted for limestone or sandstone in all cases where the t

tenere win permit, and where the extra charge of a few nunfred pounds is immaterial, compared with a structure proof against the action of the atmosphere, and even against fire. Here the insurance offices might come in to assist a great public object, by modifying their rates in the case of buildings constructed of granite.

The example of granite buildings once set in London will soon be followed by the great towns in the provinces. None of them can hope, or do hope, to rival Paris in its fine vistas. But they can all make themselves superior to Paris in the golidity and measurements. superior to Paris in the solidity and massiveness of their public works: to this end granite will greatly contribute. It is a mistake to suppose that there is any scarcity of this material. Scotland can supply more than all our great towns are likely to take for ages to come; and the Isle of Mull alone can furnish supplies for many generations. The alleged scarcity of granite for the Thames Embankment, which has led, I believe, to the appointment of a committee of the Board of Works, is due to other causes than a deficiency in the apply. March 1 than a deficiency in the supply .- March 1.

### COMING OF AGE OF RICHARD HENEAGE TAYLOR, OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS, JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS

COMING OF AGE OF RICHARD HENEAGE TAYLOR,

OF THE FIRM OF MESSIS. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS.

Sir,—"An honourable and powerful industrial or commercial house is always aptly illustrated by a wide-spreading tree, whose branches afford shelter and sustenance." Rarely was the illustration more apt for any house or administration than for that of the great cosmopolitan house of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. The grateful shade of that tree is enjoyed, directly or indirectly, by hundreds of thousands, and under it are found people of almost every part of the habitable globe. It is one of the blessings of Providence when in great establishments the helm of affairs is entrusted to honourable and wise hands, and this has always been eminently so in the case of the house in question. The greatness of this firm, and the wisdom with which it is known to conduct its affairs, are not the only title it has to our respect and admiration; there is another mark by which it is pre-eminently distinguished, and that is its kindness—unchanging kindness. That which encourages the officers of the Messrs. Taylor in times of difficulty, and sustains them in troublesome circumstances, is the consciousness of the kindness of their chiefs—this trait is conspicuous in all the family, but in none more so than in the younger member of it, now come of age. In the work-a-day, thoughtless times in which we live, what is more to be appreciated than kindness, and where is it more valuable than in those who know how properly to unite it with command?

The coming of age of Mr. R. H. Taylor was most properly an occasion of festivity, the other day, to the little knot of officers and friends of the Messrs. Taylor, in the Island of Sardinia.—the company present consisted of the officers of the house, the authorities of the place, and some gentlemen, personal friends of Mr. Taylor. There was the greatest conviviality, and everyone manifested the most enthusiastically hearty good wishes for the subject of the banquet. The gentlemen who gave the banquet present

Mr. Richard H. Taylor sets out in life with an immense horizon before him, and if at his age he may not boast of very extensive experience, at least he is endowed with a mind and with opportunities by which he is eminently qualified for gaining it, and he has already won for himself—what is not always an easy task, and never a matter of indifference—the esteem and affection of a numerous and experienced staff of officers, and also of workmen almost innumerable. They all rejoice to find that amongst the numerous and vigorous shoots the fine old tree throws out, this one is conspicuous for his promise to become in his turn the strength and the beauty of the parent trunk; all hope that he will become one of the most eminent in the illustrious family group, and that Time, who recently made a painful vacancy there, will in him give back what has been ravished. In fine, all hope that the subject of the banquet will be all that that illustrious mining chief, his grandsire, has been, and all that the present principals of the house are—the hope and crown of the working man, and the safeguard of the capitalist.

Iglesias, Feb. 23.

Iglesias, Feb. 23.

### UTILIZATION OF WATER-POWER IN MINING.

SIR.—A short time since there appeared in the Journal a letter suggesting the conveying and applying to Cornish mines the mechanical power to be obtained from its different rivers and waterfalls. The writer propeed that this power be husbanded and supplied to mines, at a certain charge, in lieu of steam-engines. By this means, he considered that Cor

nish minos might be worked much more economically,—with your mission, I will sak the writer three questions—I. Has he considered the difficulty mission, I will sak the writer three questions—I. Has he considered the difficulty can be transmitting for miles of mechanical power horizontally? 2. Has he noticed the expense attending the latter? and 3. Has he considered the immose was and loss of power in carrying out his idea? We sail know that wherever there is mits power is to be obtained thereby; but the question is, is it worth the cost? Sees push power, and thus make the sea pump a leaky ship dry. Way was this suggestion power, and thus make the sea pump a leaky ship dry. Way was this suggestion carried out? But to return to Cornish Mines. Is the system of working them perfection? Who will dare say that it is? Is the system of dreating this in ore spent too any loss in far from perfection, but I believe that, had I time and the opportunity trying a few experiments, I could devise a measure very different from that known, who would do for tin ores that which machinery has done for manufactures. In a min laying out of its machinery so as to waste no available power is an important in always only flaturally last that I passed through a mine (Whocal Margery), and a remaind howed me a power wasted unnecessarily. I saw that which, had it been new and the down of the machinery. Perhaps you will ask, Is my idea practical? At the risk day mine's machinery. Perhaps you will ask, Is my idea practical? At the risk day to undertake to enable them to go many fathoms deeper.

It is not because a man is a good tributer that he will make a good captain. It is not because a man is a good captain that he will make a good appain. It is not because a man is a good captain that he will make a good inguer. If you gettating qualities in one, and he is honest and industrious, you are incky. It is not because a man is a good captain that he will make a good inguer. If you gettating qualities in one, and he is honest and industrious, yo nish mines might be worked much more

COLLIERY WORKINGS IN SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—After my last letter it was not my intention to take any further notice of Mr. Naysmith, jun., who, I should think, would be much supprised if he found himself for once telling the truth. But if I were to again the doggrel vagaries he has favoured you with to his concern, I fair I should have to hunt a long time before either myself or his employers would be able to pay for a lodging out of his "Bedlam Colliery." As Mr. Naysmith, in 1861, gave us some elaborate sketches, showing how clean the coal was worked out in the district from which he then dated his letten, I should think the readers of the Lawred as now sovewhet seemether. should think the readers of the Journal are now somewhat astounded at his silence in reference to the waste of coal in the very place where we was assured it was perfection. The fact is, Sir, that all the sketches and stanents made by this junior on that occasion only have an existence in the boundless realms of "fiction."

ments made by this junior on that occasion only have an existence in the boundless realms of "fiction."

This young gentleman puts himself forward as the detender of the "Local Fraternity." Will he permit me to inform him that the said "Local Fraternity only regard him, and the North Country men generally, as interloping squatten in Wales, and the said "Local Fraternity" are heartly ashmed of such an advocate of the cause, while, so far as I can discover, I do not see that the "importations from the North" have done anything to improve the system of working collieries in Waiss; and from the recent steps taken by Mr. C. Bailey, at Aberaman, I think he is of my opinion. This "erudite junior" has alluded to some imaginary "thunderstorms and elserg currents" being the cause of a fall of roof. This is the first time I ever heard of the phenomenon in question. I should say he has evidently been greased over by some os.

If I mistake not, this young gentleman was not at Aberaman during the time I with that district. I was informed he was away somewhere managing a silver-lead six, the management, or want of management, of which had deposited the said lead nine to one of the courts in Chancery-lane, London, and It is said that the parties who place him as manager at this mine are now crying to get back the money paid on the shar and spent by the junior.

Mr. Nayamith has also alluded to a small culvert. Now, it is very singular that the very form and size of culvert designed by me has been carried out to a great leight, a slot everything else, so far as the surface works are concerned at this colliery. In not wish to say anything to injure the company to which the colliery belongs (I swe most that the parties of the coal." The should be a surface works are concerned at this colliery has also everything else, so far as the surface works are concerned at this colliers also everything else, so far as the surface works are concerned at this colliers also everything else, so far as the surface works are concerned at this col

"name," to assist their cause.

t, Sir, considering the great interests at stake to the community at large, I shed

ts the "Local Fraternity" to petition the House of Commons forthwith paying

House "not to permit any interference with the Bediam Colliery operation," for

d causing a serious disruption in the coal trade, and thereby inflict a mortal high

e manufacturing interests, and consequently the "revenue," of the United Kin
26, Throgmorion-street, March 1.

GEO. SHEFHERD, C.E.

### GOLD IN WALES-ITS DISCOVERY.

GOLD IN WALES—ITS DISCOVERY.

SIR,—That there is gold in Wales is now a fact well known far all wide; but, although all agree as to its existence, it is marvellous to sy that opinions vary much in their statements respecting the manner is which, the time when, and the person by whom, it was discovered; as, being so, we feel it our duty, in the present case, to make an endeavor to submit before the public undeniable facts, which bear directly on this point, and may, therefore, serve to give a fair representation of the question. Fatism stubborn things, and here they are. Who first discovered gold in this district is aquestion which may be easily answered. The point was zealously controverted twenty ran ago—late in the year 1843, or early in 1844. The discovery of the precious meals we made by Mr. Arthur Dean, at Cwmheisian and Berth-Lwyd Mines; the latter is now called the Welsh Gold Mine. On March 8, 1844, I took charge, as an underground age, at the Cwmheisian Mines, under the control of Mr. Dean. In the same year Mr. Dus asked me had I ever seen gold in its natural state? The answer was, No. Then went together with a vanning—shovel to the water-tub, where he began to van the siz aiready crushed; by so doing, he brought a quantity of gold to light in my present them, April 17, 1845, in the place where they are at present. Then stamps were resit them, April 17, 1845, in the place where they are at present. Then stamps were resit them, April 17, 1845, in the place where they are at present. Then stamps were resit at the north side of the wheel; when these were completed we commenced crushing and stamping the stuff raised from the east mine. By this time we got a great questity of auriferous ore ready for the pulverising process, and, in some cases, crushed as stamped it ready for Mr. Britten's machine and the washers, &c. After while our security of airiferous ore ready for the pulverising process, and, in some cases, crushed as stamped it ready for Mr. Britten's machine and the washers while our security of air

### SLATE, SLATE QUARRIES, AND SLATE COMPANIES.

SIR,-Thanking you for the notice of my pamphlet, in last week's Jone Sir,—Thanking you for the notice of my pamphlet, in last week's Journal, I must state that it is not, as you suppose, written by two authors. So few, save the quarrymen, really know much about getting and making slate, that your surmise would have been correct in 99 cases in 100; but it is not so in this instance. The entire pamphlet was written by myself alone, and, had its scope admitted further details, I could easily have proved my right to claim some "experience" in the working management of side quarries. You are right in supposing that any coincidences between my pages and the samphlet of Dr. Bower are merely those unavoidable in the identity of subject, and to more. I read the papers composing his pamphlet as they appeared anonymously in the Journal; but have not taken or copied one single line or idea from them. Comparison will show how often I widely differ from his statements as to the colours and describing of alies, the dip of the Merioneth veins, &c., for example; to say nothing of many of his working details and calculations, which my experience cannot endorse. Especially, I miss in his pages those full explanations of the tests of a really proflable quarry, and warnings to the public against unsound and ill-managed companies, to give which is the main purpose of my publication.

As to depth of tops, I mention 30 to 40 yards merely in giving some guide as to open or covered workings in particular cases (see page 23). I give no general estimated what varies so much in different quarries; but if Dr. Bower, as yields as the average, you are right in thinking I should say three or four times that depth is nearer truth as to the average cover of top and shattered rock over the state of the average cover of top and shattered rock over the state in conclusion, denounce a practice, which I regard to see its gaining ground, of reporting the make of slate by count (50,000 sistes, for example, in size, weight, or value, down to a fraction of a farthing each; therefore, the weight in size, weight, or value,

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all together, tells as much as counting the lumps of coal would of the yield of a colliery. One might as well call one shilling twenty-four current coins (half-pence), to give the idea of a larger amount than 20s. In one current sovereign. This, and bringing out worthless abandoned quarries and insolvent companies under changed names, or with consatinguate of their antecedents, are the diagrace of the day in too many appeals to the public to take shares in slate investments.

A Man of Experience, Feb. 27.

EAST CARADON MINE.

SIR,—Noticing a letter in last week's Journal, signed "Mine Agent" (Liskeard), in reply to that written by "A Shareholder," with some remarks relative to the management of this mine, I would observe, that the letter written by "A Shareholder" I knew nothing of, having never seen or heard of it ustil it appeared in the Journal. As to the "gratuitous advice of the Manager" given to the shareholders in this mine, some months back, to them alone I Manager given to the shareholders in this mine, some months back to them alone I Manager given to the shareholders in this mine, some months back to them alone I Manager given to the shareholders in this mine, some months back to them alone I Manager given to the shareholders have however the mine has for advice are developed good and profitable results will be met with. The mine has for advice are developed good and profitable results will be met with. The mine has for a dute part pale good dividends, and continue, what I considers a necessary amount its for a considerable into to come, and continue, what I consider, a necessary amount full turn to any communication for the further development of the undertaking. I certainly think it would be more to the credit of a "Mine Agent" if he would affix his name and think it would be more to the credit of a "Mine Agent" if he would affix his name and I March 1.

### MINING FINANCES-WHEAL CREBOR.

WINDING-UP COMPANIES WITH LESS THAN SEVEN SHAREHOLDERS.
—An important question was raised in the Court of Stannaries in connection with the winding-up of the Hammett Consols. The petitioner was a shareholder who had been sued by a merchant, in consequence of which she presented a petition to the Court for an order to wind-up the company under the Companies Act, 1862. The Vice-Warden made the usual order to wind-up, and also granted an injuction to restrain the action which had been brought, the effect of which would be to stop, the proceedings against her, and to compet the shareholders in the mine to bear their due proportion of the liabilities. When, however, the books of the company came to be investigated by the Registers of the Court hed discovered that there were not seven shareholders in the mine when the petition was presented—that there were only eight shareholders from Sept. 23 to Oct. 29, 1869, and again from Nov. 2 to Dec. 13, 1861, that there were only eight shareholder from Sept. 23 to Oct. 29, 1869, and again from Nov. 2 to Dec. 12, 1861, that there were none persons in the company. He was consequently of opinion that the Court had no jurisdiction to proceed with the winding-up, the 199th section of the Companies Act enacting that a company to be wound-up under the Act must consist of more than seven members at a company to be exception of the short periods mentioned. Mr. Marrack contended that if the company, at any time whilst the debts in question had been incurred consisted of more than seven members then the Court had jurisdiction to proceed with the winding-up; and in this case the list of contributories, if it were issued, would contain the names of more than seven shareholders. His Henour considered that the case was not free from doubt, and intimated that it would not be safe to proceed with the winding-up; and in this case the list of contributories, if it were issued, would contain the names of more than seven shareholders. His Henour considered that the case was not free from doubt, a

intimated that it would not be safe to proceed further, and that the remedy for the pertitioner was by a petition for an account.

DIRECTORS' PERSONAL LIABILITY.—In the case of Betts v. De Vitre,
it appeared that the directors of a limited liability company had been active
parties in giving directions so as to produce an infringement of the plaintiff's patent right, and the question was whether they were to be made personally and individually liable for their acts. Vice-Chancellor Wood said, it was perfectly novel to him to hear the question discussed whether directors could, under such
circumstances, be made responsible for their acts, because, forsooth, they had acted under
the directions of a "limited company." If that were so, there would be no end to the
mischief and injury they might do. The Court had always held that anybody who took
part in a wrong of this discription was personally answerable to the party against whom
that wrong had been committed, and it was no answer to say it had been done by the
direction or on behalf of a limited liability company, or any other company. In the
present case the directors had been wrong doors, and a decree must be made against them,
with costs, to which they would be personally and individually liable.

with costs, to which they would be personally and individually liable.

Joint-Stock Companies Law.—A very useful addition to the treatises elucidatory of the existing law of joint-stock companies has been made by Mr. Anthony Pulbrook, who has just issued through Mr. Effingham Wilson two little manuals, which may easily be carried in the pocket—the one an annotated edition of the Companies Act, 1862, with a copious index, and the other a treatise on Companies Limited by Gusrantee, showing their applicability to mining and other commercial purposes. In the former the notes are most conveniently arranged for reference, and the index is as complete as the most fastidious could require. In the latter there is a nield explanation of a method, which the Act undoubtedly authorises, of forming such a partnership as shall have the advantage of the Cost-book System with limited instead of unlimited liability. Practically it is proposed to form a company "limited by guarantee," and provide by the Articles of Association that any amount of working capital may, with the sanction of the shareholders, be called up. The eystem of limited cost-book partnerships is one which is well worthy of consideration, and the mode of carrying it out cannot be more readily obtained than from Mr. Pulbrook's valuable book.

tem of limited cost-book partnerships is one which is well worthy of consideration, and the mode of carrying it out cannot be more readily obtained than from Mr. Pulbrook's valuable book.

How to APPLY the Companies Act.—Although everyone would not be inclined to go so far as to declare that it is not at all improbable that we shall ere long ignore private enterprise altogether, and have every want supplied under the immediate auspices of a "body corporate," with "limited liability." few would question the statement that as every business man is either directly or indirectly connected with joint-stock companies, either as promoter, director, offear, shareholder, or creditor, it is well that he should know something of the formation, operation, and winding-up of these fast-increasing and powerful engines of commerce. It is with a view of enabling the necessary information to be readily acquired that the volume by Mr. R. Parriers (published by Farries Brothers and Co., of good companies, and winding-up of these fast-increasing and powerful engines in the companies, and winding-up under the Companies Act, 1862," has been written. Excepting the Act of Parliament itself, the book is perhaps the simplest exposition of the law that has been issued, compared with which the chief feature seems to be the subdivision of the sections of the Act into short clauses, upon a similar principle to that adopted in Potta's Euclid, and supposed to facilitate the demonstration of the problems. The particulars with reference to companies' book-keeping are remarkably elaborate, a systematic scheme for providing all requisite information relative to a company in 40 or 60 books being given, and as each book is arranged with a special ruling there need be no fast of entries being made in the wrong book, ether by accident or negligence.

MINING LITERATURE,—The difficulty of obtaining access to much of even the scanly mining literature which we possess has been frequently a ground of complaint; it is, therefore, gratifying to find that an

EXTRACTING SILVER FROM LEAD.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Don F. M. Millan del Real, of Bordeaux, the object of which is improvements in extracting silver from lead. For this purpose lead from which the silver is desired to be extracted is run from the reverberatory farnace into a heating pan, under which a strong fire has been previously made, that ne cooling of the lead may take place, but that its temperature may be raised in a short time. The surface of the lead is then eximmed, after which he introduces about one part by weight of carbonate of ammonia to every 100,000 part by weight of carbonate of ammonia is introduced by means of a covered ladle perforated with small holes. This instrument, with the carbonate of ammonia harele, is stirred about in the lead for about five minutes, and re-inserted, charged with one part of sea sait to long part of lead. This is stirred in for ten minutes, the quantity of sea sait being increased, when the quantity of silver contained is high. The skimmings are placed in beeps, and afterwards heated in a close retort. One per cent. of zinc stirred for fave minutes with each charge of sinc until sufficient zinc is introduced. The surface is slightly cryatallised it is skimmed and retorted with the other skimmings, RAFID CURE OF SEVERE COLD BY Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

RAPID CURE OF SEVERE COLD BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS with a severe cold, which grew worse, and a difficulty of breathing, with tightness at the chest. Your assistant prescribed me Dr. Loccok's wafers, and in a few minutes the tightness of the chest. Your assistant prescribed me Dr. Loccok's wafers, and in a few minutes the lightness of my chest had entiry left, leaving only a slight cough, which left me next lay." Sold by all medicine vendors at its 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

day." Sold by all medicine vendors at is. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—All varieties of ulcerations, bad legs, sores, wounds, and eruptions can be cured by the diligent use of the cooling, soothing, and healing unguent. The old and often-failing fashion of strapping the edges of ulcers together with plaster has entirely given way before the more reasonable treatment by Healthy grandulations; these gradually grow until they reach the level of the surface, the proper application of this ointment diminishes the inflammation, causes the unhealthy discharge first to grow thick, then to cease, when the swelling disappears, and he natural shape is restored.

### Meetings of Public Companies.

SOUTH WALES COLLIERY COMPANY.

SOUTH WALES COLLIERY COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday,—Mr. Thomas Brown in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read, as also the directors' report, which stated that for the nine months ending Dec. 31 the credit balance was 1948. 155, 10A., of which 749. 2a. 6d. was appropriated to the payment of the first dividend of 10 per cent., and 721. 16s. 6d. carried to the reserve fund, leaving 747. 16s. 10A. available for present appropriation. The directors recommend the shareholders to sanction a dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent., per annum, for the three months are reported to the control of the control of

### NEW MANSFELD COPPER AND SILVER COMPANY.

NEW MANSFELD COPPER AND SILVER COMPANY.

The second annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Great Winchester-street, on Monday,

Sir Charles Teleston Bright in the chair.

The report of the directors stated that in Feb. last year the directors anticipated that the smelting-works at Neukrug would have been in full operation in the course of the past summer. The fulliment of this expectation depended upon the various contracts being completed within the stipulated time, which there then appeared no reason to doubt; but the furnace was not ready for smelting until the middle of Dec., since which time the preparation and selection of the ores, the different proportions of the charges, and the manipulation of the furnace have been undergoing the necessary trials for arriving at the most economical system of producing the kupferstein in a marketable state. The production is regularly increasing, and the directors fully expect a very large and profitable return within a short time. The great extent of the extension of the company's grants is sufficient to keep a large number or intraction and the parket of the production is regularly increasing, and the directors fully expect a very large and profitable return within a short time. The great extent of the parket with the company's grants is sufficient to keep a large number or intraction and the parket of the production is regularly increasing, and the further of the company's property are being actively procedured. It is producted to keep a large number or intraction to the parket of the production of the extent. The Old Mansfeld Mines were producing a profit of 100,000f, per annum, and there was certainly nothing to prevent the New Mansfeld Mines doing the same time; but, at the same time, they proposed to proceed cautiously. Another important element in their concessions was the brown ceal, which would supply the engines, and for which there was a considerable demand in the country around. Mr. Blake, their engineer, gave the selling price at 3s. 6d. per ton at the mines, and the cost of extraction at 1s. 1d., and stated that there was no difficulty in rateing 1000 tons per day; it was reported to be of vary good quality, but its chief use to the company would be as fuel for the engines. As regards the unissued capital of the company, there had been an expression of opinion by some of the shareholders since the last meeting that the issue of the whole of the whole of the shareholders ince the last meeting that the issue of the whole of the shareholders and to deside. He concluded by moving the adoption the report and accounts.—A DIRECTOR seconded the proposition.

A SHARIBLOERE and at the last meeting the consulting engineer, Mr. Blake, in reply to a question, stated that 10,000f, would be amply sufficient for all the purposes of the undertaking, of which only 6000f, would be required during the then following aix months, and the engineer further stated that he thought some portion of that 6000f, would be required during the then following aix months, and the engineer further stated that he thought some portion of that 6000f, would be required during the then following aix months, and the engineer further stated that he thought some portion of that 6000f, would be required during the then following aix months, and the engineer further stated that he thought some portion of the transfer for the company, and yet at the same time be encised to condition to which there were on the balance-sheet liabilities to the extent of 8000f, or 9000f, and the shareholders were now asked to decide upon the issue of the undertak

last, but owing to an accident that occurred during the construction of the furnace, which took some time to repair, the furnace was not finished till December. And they had been overpowered with water, and had to twice timber the engine-shaft. The furnace was now working as satisfactorily as possible, and capable of dealing with 25 tons of mixed mineral daily. As had aiready been stated, the profits from the Old Mansfeld establishments were about 100,000? per annum, which result was brought about by the number of furnaces kept in operation. They (the New Mansfeld) had made arrangements for the erection of additional furnaces.

The report of the directors was received and adopted.

A resolution was passed authorising the directors to issue the unissued shares provata among the existing shareholders.— The retiring directors were unanismosaly re-elected, and Mr. Prelligrath was elected a director; the remuneration of the directors was increased from 500t. to 600t, per annum.—The authors were re-appointed.

Mr. E. H. Blakk, in acknowledging a special vote of thanks passed to him for the able manner in which he had conducted the various operations at the mines, reterated his assurance that, although there had been some delay in bringing the works into their present condition, yet that he was more than ever convinced the enterprise would return large and permanent profits to the shareholders.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and secretary were passed, which concluded the proceedings.

### GLAN-Y-PWLL SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.

GLAN-Y-PWLL SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, South-place, Finsbury, on Tuesday,
Mr. G. B. Carr, in the chair.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, which stated the object to be the presentation of the directors' report, the financial statement of accounts for the past year, the election of two directors for the ensuing year, and other general business. The reports and statement of accounts were taken as read.

The Chairman opened the business of the day by observing that he presumed the proprietors had read the able reports of the practical men whose names were appended the circular before them. They were reports that appeared to him to be of a very satisfactory character, and their names were a guarantee as to the truth of the statements, they all being practical men, of long experience in the district. This left him but little to say, but if there were any shareholders present desirous of asking any questions as to the accounts or progress of the quarry he should be very happy to answer them. Before he sat down he would move the adoption of the reports and accounts, and that they be passed.—Mr. Out.viz seconded the resolution, which was carried unaimously.

Mears, Hitch, Evans, and Chorrs asked several questions as to the progress of the quarry, and whether any call would be required to day; they saw the slates upon the table, which appeared to them of excellent quantity.—They were answered by a reference to the progress of slate-making, which had commenced, and they had every hope would proceed rapidly, but as as the works extend it would undoubtedly necessitate raising of further calls, but it was not proposed to make any call to-day, nor one day before it was needed. After the very favourable reports they had had, and the progress that slate making was likely to make during the present year, the directors were anxious to push on the works with all speed to profitable results.

It was then moved by Mr. Hircu, seconded by

### CWT-Y-BUGAIL SLATE COMPANY.

A voic of thanks to the Chairman and directors for the care and attention they had given to the affairs of the company was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

CWTY-BUGAIL SLATE COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the Guildhall Coffeehouse, on Wednesday,—Mr. Huoff Braver Roberts in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The report of the directors stated that the works at the quarry are progressing favourably; all the operations being carried forward with the view to the specifiest development of the quarry, and the bringing of the material to market in september, and Mr. Lecky in February. Accompanied by Mr. Cash, stitted the works in September, and Mr. Lecky in February. Mr. Charles Spooner had advised with Mr. Illipwood as to the laying out of the shafts, levels, and cuttings, for facilitating the future workings. These are all being proceeded with according to the plans furnished by Mr. Spooner, and which show plainly that it has been very well to avail ourselves of Mr. Spooner, and which show plainly that it has been very well to avail ourselves of Mr. Spooner, and which show plainly that it has been very well to avail ourselves of Mr. Spooner, and so now carried through the Whindyke, and working to the back of the quarry. Level No. 3 is 15 yards below No. 1, and called No. 1 in last report, is 31 yards below the plans furnished the Mr. Level No. 3 is 15 yards below this, or 30 ft. below the quarry floor; and is now 57 yards long, including the open cutting. This is at present in the solid bite surface clay, the true slate-rock is nearly reached, and we hope to commence level No. 4, 15 yards deeper, in about another month. These levels all tend to one shaft at the back of the quarry, which shaft is now commenced, and will meet each level as they are worked up to it, and as omable the different quarry for meet the old trial in about another month. These levels all tend to one shaft at the ske of the quarry, which shaft is now commenced, and will make excellen

MONTES AUREOS (BRAZILIAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MONTES AUREOS (BRAZILIAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London
Tavern, on Tuesday,
Sir William Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., in the chair.

Mr. Justiniam Pelly (the secretary) read the notice convening the
meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

The report of the directors (an abstract of which has already appeared)
was taken as read. In an appendix to the report it was stated that the new stamps,
with the washing appearatus, were finished at the end of the year, so far, that they made
an experimental trial on Dec. 31, and the reduction officer was pleased to be able to state
that it turned out very satisfactory, although the sand, owing to the immense quantity
delivered from the stamps, stopped on some portion of the connection-launders, this
would be easily remedied, and it would not be long before the stamps are in fall
working. Mr. Glinther (referring to the new stamps) says that by next courier (an
extra one) he should send the results of the working of the new steamps, the was
condident that in 1865 they should pay exponses, and that thenceforward their returns
would be in proportion to their appliances. The stuff appears to pass through the stamps
with extraordinary rapidity; the classificators work very well, but they have to be
lowered a little, which can easily be done by cutting their legs shorter.

The Chainman need hardly say that it was difficult to find a gentleman in all respects
as eminently adapted to fuffil the position of director to a company lite this. Having
stated that the report and appendix contained all the information the directors hed in
the board, Mr. De Castro, whose unexpected detent they all most deeply deplored. He
(the Chairman) need hardly say that it was difficult to find a gentleman in all respects
so eminently adapted to fuffil the position of director to a company lite this. Having
stated that the report and appendix contained all the information the directors hed in
the company was not sufficient to show their con

they had never yet been in this position, and now, just as they were beginning to show practically what results were likely to be realised, to take such a step as that suggested would unquestionably be unwise in the extreme. Of course, it was impossible for anyone at present to say what the result would be; but there was this fact, that although Mr. Glinther and Mr. Morrison did not agree upon many points—in fact, they disagreed; yet upon a most important point they did agree—that the lede is very promising, and what more he (Mr. Hockin) would ask could they, as men of business, and as miners, want or desire? He thought nothing. It was true they had had much disappointment, arising from the slow manner in which the various works had progressed, but mining in that country was very different to mining in Cornwall. It was extremely difficult in a country like the Brazilis to obtain extra aid, and there was the greatest difficulty in keeping up the necessary number of men. He was found to admit that as far as the operations had gone they had progressed suely, and he hoped ere long they would prove remunerative; but as to whether the lode would ture out good, bad, or indifferent, it was impossible for any man to say. Certainly his opinion was favourable, but he might be wrong.

Mr. Octats wished to know how long the present capital would last, and how long before any definite results were likely to be realised?

Mr. Artsacrous enquired if the board of directors had received any information from the mines with reference to the communication received from Mr. Morrison?

The Status are shown to be been done with the sufficient time had not yet capsed to receive a reply.

The Status are shown to be been done with the sufficient time had not yet capsed to receive a reply.

The Status are shown to be been done with the board had addressed such a letter, —Mr., J. Hockey, replying to the enquires of Mr. Cellus, stated that Mr. Günther's and the company would be in the say of turber information, but they in a supense; if tha

he present position of the company to induce them to think characteristics.

The report and accounts were then unanimously received and adopted.

The retiring directors were then unanimously received and adopted.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and Mr. J. H. Mackenzie was elected to a seat the board in the room of Mr. De Castro deceased.

Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young, and Co., and Mr. E. Cheshire, were re-appointed uditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

### CAMBRIAN CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY.

The adjourned general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices f the company, Great St. Helen's, yesterday.

Upon the proposition of Mr. Addis, seconded by Capt. Martin, the Chair was occupied by Mr. F. W. H. Ramsay.

Mr. J. C. GOODMAN (the secretary) having read the notice convening

the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said that at the general meeting, of which the present

was an adjournment, a polt was demanded upon the motion for the reception and adop-tion of the report of the manager and directors, an amendment having been moved to the effect that the reports should be adopted, with the exception of the paragraph relating to the purchase of the new mine. At the close of the poil, which was open from 1 to 4 o'clock, the following result

on was put and carried. RMAN stated that the directors, who held 17,891 shares, had declined to vote nerwise, the majority in favour of the motion would have been 23,819. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

### RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The thirty-first half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Cornhill, on Wednesday,
Mr. James Clar, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. W. J. Vlan (the secretary), read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

The report of the directors stated they were enabled to report a gratifying increase in the income of the company during the half-year ending Dec. 31. The amount received for premiums of assurance against railway accidents was 31791, 15s. 4d., and against general secidents 33,2691, 2s. 4d., forming a total of 36,4841, 17s. 8d., against 30,1931, 4s. 9d. in the corresponding half-year in 1863. The total income of the company from premiums in 1864 was 74,4271, 11s. 10d., against 61,8491, 10s. 3d. in 1863, being an increase at the rate of 20°35 per cent. A further amount of 13131, 16s. 10d. was received for interest on investments and discount on claims paid in advance, making the total income from all sources 75,7411, 8s. 8d. The working expenses, in which are included the cost of the company's successful application to Parliament last seasion, are at the rate of 29°76 per cent. on the premiums, against 31°11 per cent. In the previous year. The number of new politices against all accidents issued during the year was 7749, the premiums on which amounted to 19,593. 15s. 4d. The number of new and renewed politices against all accidents in force at the end of the year was 25,517. The number of politices and tickets insuring against railway accidents issued during the year was 446,682. The balance to the credit of the revenue account on Dec. 31 last was 27,992. 10s. 9d., against 26,2.21. 11s. 10d. brought forward from the previous half-year. From this sum the directors propose declaring a bonus at the rate of 2s, per share, of which one-half will be paid to the proprietors, and the remaining half added to their shares in terms of the Dece of Sett element. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the

colorests, and amounts of compensation part the expension during the year 103-2, a an ollows: —26 fatal claims, 13,669.;; 2285 non-fatal claims, 30,389.f. Ss. 9.d.—44,084.f. Ss. 9.d. — 14,084.f. M. Ss. 9.d. — 14,084. to compensation as would a proken leg or a proken arm. These, nowever, came under the notice of the company in the claims made by the parties injured, and accounted in a great measure for the higher rate their returns showed. Anything abnormal, either in the weather or the health of the country, affected the demands upon this office, and, as a matter of curiosity, he might state that the secidents which had occurred to persons insured with them resulting from the late sovere weather, when the streets were so alipper from snow and frost, had cost them over 2000?. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

ioption of the report.

Mr. M. Fanquian seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

A resolution was passed declaring interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, with bonns of 2s, per share. The retiring directors were re-elected, as were also the retiring directors were re-elected, as were also the retiring directors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the meeting.

Provincial Insurance Company.—The report of the directors presented at the twelfth annual meeting of this prosperous society, held at Wrexham, on Tuesday, was of a highly satisfactory character. The income for the year was 95,4161,78,9d, a sum very little short of the amount which at the commencement of the year it was sanguinely anticipated would be reached. There has been a larger amount of new business than has accrued in any one year since the establishment of the company. Every claim has been promptly and literally methes the stabilishment of the company. The Fire Department 11,593 see policies were issued, the total fire premiums for the year being 80,873/, 8a, 7d., the fire losses being 40,4044, 13s. In the Life Department there were received during the year 827 proposals for the assurance of 186,315/, 638 policies were issued, assuring 180,160\*, the annual premium on which amount to 5961/, 3s. 11d.; the life premiums for the year amount to 28,115/, 19s, 1d. Claims were paid upon 48 policies, amounting to 8699/, 12s, 9d. In the Annuity Department the premiums received for the year amount to 8859/, 12s, 9d.

In the Agency Department 421 agents have been appointed during the year throughout England, Scotland, and Wales, many of whom have given valuable earnest of good business to come. A dividend of 10 per cent, was declared.

### TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been more active this week, and a moderate amount of business appears to have been transacted, probably in connection with the usual foralighty account, which took place on Tuesday last. The scarcity of some shares avery seriously felt, especially in the non-delivery of East Caradons.—West Satow and Wheal Skyon have been rather quiet this week.—CLEPTORS are in better demand, and prioss slightly improved.—Wereal Bassers are still in good request, but little business done, shares being scarce.—East Bassers have considerably recoded, and freely offered.—East Carm Beras are slightly firmer, with a tendency to improve.—Great South Tolgon are rather quiet at present quotations.—West Tolgons are sought for at buyers' prices.—South Darrens are freely dealt in, and several transactions affected.—Straty Parke have changed hands at minimum quotations.—South Combunews are not so firm, being more freely offered.—Great Lexens have been in good demand, at higher rates, and a large number have been dealt in, but they left off weaker.—Great North Laxens continue in demand.—Frank Milles are in better request, and show considerable firmers.—Carm Greevilles have been the firm which we shown a little more activity.—North Treekensys have been in freely enquired for, but lated the firm of the strength of the stren

The state of the s

engine is expected to be started this day (Friday), after which no time will be lost to James Lane.

From Mr. James Crofts:—When it is conceded that the value of money exercises an important influence over the price of all commodities, including stocks and shaves, it is remetable that the now which they was all the stock and shaves, it is remetable that the now which they are stock and shaves, it is remetable that the now which they are stock and shaves, it is remetable that the now which they are stock and shaves, it is remetable that the now which they are all the conting such mines as may come closely under his own observation. It is a matter of history that when Columbus was trying to discover America his crew nearly mutinied at the delay in reaching the promised land, and the writer confesses that, having done some business in the Lanwood shares, he has changed place with the Genoese adventurer, in being unable to satisfactorily account for the great delay which has taken place in the progress of this concern towards the point of its arriving at such a stage as to justify the bringing it before the public in a larger number of shares. The agent now writes, for the consolation of all concerned, that he has been able to get in and see the copper lode in the 19, under the addition of the continuation of the continuation of a copper lode, and fine stones of ore. There is also a rise about 5 feet above of a pecimens is promised to he sent to the offset of the continuation of a pecimens is promised to he sent to the offset of he correlary, facility and the stone of a pecimens is promised to he sent to the offset of height of the continuation of appelments is an abstract only:—" Golden Shoe lode, chiefly composed of a beautiful spar of about 6 in. wide, poor for lead at present, but expect to out a good bunch every day. In Belli Gwyn the lode is 10 in. wide, quite solid lead, with the exception of a little clay, which is, however, considered a very favourable indication. More about this per fine stage of the shar From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:-When it is conceded that the value of

concludes this brief lett extremely cheap to buy and hold. The writer cot of the fact that, perhaps, there never has been a stantial concerns than the present, at low prices.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—There has been only a m From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—There has been only a mode fo business done during the week, but, no doubt, as the spring advances, there becomes more settled, there will be greater activity. The Bank rai overed, and the standard for copper ore baving again advanced, all the holders in mines with the hope of seeing much better prices established not derived the standard of the seeing but at the present low que upon from North Chivernovich this week shows that the mine is really open from North Chivernovich this week shows that the mine is the standard that the mine is the standa

however, there appears to be no doubt, seeing that there is a good lode for lead in its shaft and 60 fathon level aircedy.

SOUTH DARKEN shares have been in good demand, and will, in all probability, sea very much higher figure before Midsummer next, by which time it is highly probable the company will be in a position to declare a dividend. The mine continues to on up well. CHIVERTON MOOR should not be lost sight of; a few shares in this min same remark applies equally to TRESAVEAN, the shares in which are selling at a two low price. The situation and prospects of this mine are second to none in the comput Cornwall selling at its price. East Lovell, shares have receded to a lower price that some part of the mine, although up to the time I write the extent of it has not been communicated to the shareholders by the executive. The shareholders had communicated to the shareholders by the executive. The shareholders had upenly, been allowed to conjecture for themselves, and no doubt many have been (through the ignorance they have been kept in of the real state of the mine) indused soll their shares at a great sacrifice. Their doing so has, no doubt, suited the walk and I may say the books, of some parties who had oversold. Notwithstanding all the lawer faithin in the future of East Lovell, and do not believe that the recent in go of in the mine has been to the extent to justify a drop of 51, per share. Thus an industry of fathoms of unexplored ground in East Lovell upon the course of the seven lodes, besides the rich tin ground aiready discovered, and whoever takes advantaged the present price, and buys at 8½ to 9½, will not, in my opinion, regret doing, have present price, and buys at 8½ to 9½, will not, in my opinion, regret doing, have present price, and buys at 8½ to 9½, will not, in my opinion, regret doing, have present and the present price, and buys at 8½ to 9½, will not, in my opinion, regret doing have

lodes, besides the rich tin ground aiready discovered, and whoever takes advantaged the present price, and buys at 8½ to 9½, will not, in my opinion, regret doing sy.

From Mr. George Batters: —The general market for mining share during the week has been duil. The demand for sound, established shares, such a Scottle Cardon, Devon Great Consons, Great Wheal Vor, and Wart Chiveren, has been more than equal to the supply, and prices are more likely to rise than to all judging by the improving position of the respective concerns. Great Wheal Vor and Market Chiveren, has been more than equal to the supply, and prices are more likely to rise than to all judging by the improving position of the respective concerns. Great Wheal Vor and the 184, east of Market has been more than the stable at so of the will be about 70 tons. Stringer Mirrat, ½, 1; the lode in the 145 east is of the most promising character, and producing good sizes of tin, and preclesly of the same character as the lode in Great Vor at the same dopp. Chiverron, 6½, ½; the mine is cleared to the 60 fm. level; this level will be seen a Monday; the prospects are very good. Wentworth shares, at 8 to ½, deserve immediate attention; this mine is likely to rank in a very high position in a short ting. Mineral Bottom is also very promising; price 5 to ½; shares are likely to rise conderably on the merits of the mine.

West Chiverron, 60 to 65; there is no share in the market so safe, considered either as an investment of for a rise in price from present quotations. There has been nome discovery of lead in Cornwall before, and the reserves now accumulating render the share an investment of the most assured character. The lode in the 96 fm. level is worth 1001, per fathom. I have no hesitation in recommending my best friends by buy and to hold these shares. Chiverron and Wentworth shares may also be safe bought. Great Laxet shares are firmer, at 17½ to 18. The meeting will be hidd out week, and a dividend declared. Gonamena, 2½ to 3. Sarah's lode, in the 102 has

in mines and fluctuations in market prices have otherwise been unimportant.

From Mr. William Lelean:—The favourable movement in the metal market, as well as in the share market, both of which were leat week much more attemated than for some months past, inspired a reasonable hope that we should seen winess that reaction from an extreme flatness to a tolerable briskness, which would give increased animation and activity to mining operations, while it would relieve these we, from any cause, find it expedient to realize shares, from the necessity under which they have, for some time past, found themselves, of making great sacrifices in the operation. During the early part of the week, however, another cloud passed over the horizon, and extreme flatness, and a general depression in the prices of all descriptions of securities, including the Funds, have been the result. The causes of this are not easy of detection, and the prevailing impression is that the flatness of the markets cannot last. Menyis still plentiful and cheap, the bank having on Thursday reduced its rate of discount to 4½ me cent, and the tendency appears to be towards still lower rates. We must still go a struggling and hoping for the change. In reviewing the condition of the mining shar market for the last six months, it cannot fail to strike one that it has been free from the extreme fluctuations in prices which have exhibited themselves in the general shar market, and which is often so disastrons to shareholders whose means are not very large, or who lack the nerve necessary to withstand the influence of those adversed.

or holding shares in other companies in which the adverse variations, though not so bel, ranged within a few weeks from 21. to 41. or 51.

It is difficult to estimate the injury done to the holder of such shares whose necessities oblige him to sell at such a sucrifice as this change in their market value multiples. But from such sudden and violent fluctuations in their market value multiples. But from such sudden and violent fluctuations in their market value multiples. But from such sudden and violent fluctuations in their market value multiples abares are certainly almost wholly free, although an accident or a serious and sadded disappointment in some particular mine may occasionally cause an unanticipated sal large reduction in the price of the shares. If we take 30 of the mines that are the mot largely dealt in, we shall find the adverse fluctuations in price to have been, with these or four exceptions, assignable to special causes, very inconsiderable. Of the 30, therean 13 which exhibit a rise in price averaging 36½ per cent., and 11 a fail averaging 19½ per cent. while 6 have remained without any material variation, one way or the older, during the last five months. Of those which have failen in price, the extremes are ost of 39 per cent, one of 30 per cent, one of 20 per cent, one of 11 per cent, one of 30 per cent, one of 20 per cent, one of 31 per cent, one of 10 per cent, one of 30 per cent, one of 40 per cent,

islists, not less for their comparative steadiness than for the large returns which may of them make.

The want of animation in the market still leaves several most desirable things obtainable at very low prices. Again, recurring, in the first place, to the enterprise is which I have so often called attention, I may observe that, from the Maddens the lettligence last received—that is, at the beginning of the week—is of as assuring a character as any that has come before—assuring, I mean, as to the discovery of a large deposit of rich copper ore at and below the 70. It will be remembered that, after getting, into this deposit, in driving east, where it was found to contain between 40 and 50 per cent. of fine copper, they again got into the gossan, in which they had been so long working, but which, judging from the irregular character of the lodes above, they had we doubt interposed, but to a trifling extent, between them and the deposit; while in driving west, and cutting in south, at only a few feet from the engine-shaft, they found the same rich lode. They have now recovered the deposit driving cast, which, extending south—west, as we have seen, will, no doubt, be out right into. By the shaft they s'a actively at work, sinking below the 70, and which is now down 3½ fathoms. Some of the courses of ore above, and which the section of the mine shows to have been of var irregular formation, were from 30 to 40 feet in width, as is evidenced in those "might halis," described by a writer in the Journal, into which, as he justly says, "might be introduced entire a few of the boasted dwellings of the great." Similar to these, as he introduced entire a few of the boasted dwellings of the great." Similar to these, as he irregular formation, were from 30 to 40 feet in width, as is evidenced in those "night halls," described by a writer in the Journal, into which, as he justly asys, "might be introduced entire a few of the boasted dwellings of the great," Similar to these, as his been long expected, will be the formations found here below; and every fathom that is deriven tends to strengthen the grounds on which his expectation rests. Capit. Tregay's report, which will, I presume, appear in its proper place, states that the 70 cest is not worth 400, per fathom, and the back 60t, per fathom, while the rise in the back of this level west is worth 20t, per fathom. The Ghrar SOUTH CHUYENTON is now assuming a most satisfactory appearance; the last report, which was made on February 28, is more precise and promising than any hitherto made. In the east end of the adit, which is wide, composed of flookan, prian, &c., and promises well for lead, while the lode in the west end is 3½ feet wide, and resembles that in the east end, only that it contains most quartz. They add that, on that part of the lode through which they have sunk the shaft, they have some fine spots of lead, and anticipate something better, as they set about to drive towards it in the adit level. The Grara Laxer Mirsz, which has gone up a fraction in price during the weak, is reporting well. The 110 fathes levels, and the sump going down to meet it, are both improving. We do not, of made within so short a time. It must satisfy us to know that all goes on favourably. The same thing may be said of the East Laxer and of the Reinnig Laxer, both of which will, I have no doubt, turn out good and profitable mines. Of the East Taxer Kerner, SOUTH HEROENFOOT, ROSEWALL, and NORTH PRICENIX, I have hothing particularly in the 40, driving north-east, where blende and good stones of lead or at the half, which will soon be down to the depth at which the Miners began to main the half, which will soon be down to the depth at which the Miners began to main the half, which will soon be dow From

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SET

MARCH 4, 1865.

Seturily, the 90 east, on Williams's lode, on the latter, being worth 1001, per fathom, and the 90 west the same. In Wheal Chiverton the three wings sinking below the 30th yes west the same. In Wheal Chiverton the three wings sinking below the 30th yes will also the present at reached, and the present of the same and the sam

ached in a honorant and lively state, and when the mind of the trading classes and the general public is in this condition the markets for shares go up. Spring has at the general public is in this condition the markets for shares go up. Spring has at the general public spirit, and some effect will be felt by the rank of mining interests.

Senshadily the great evil of the day, so far as mining matters are concerned, is builting "and "bearing." Mere speculation, whether for a rise or fall, must impede the builting "and "bearing." Mere speculation, whether for a rise or fall, must impede the builting "and "bearing." Mere speculation, whether for a rise or fall, must impede the builting "and "bearing." Mere speculation, but which all ought to designate gambling, as a sarry that it cannot be conducted without speculation, but no branch of it is to served by what some call speculation, but which all ought to designate gambling, edifference between an investment and a stake is that which exists in such cases, efficient investment is fair vecture and housest speculation, of the nature of which business partiakes, inasamon as neither manufacture nor merchant can be absolutely ratin of success. Buying and selling shares in the market, without any intention of vectoring pont the chance of a rise or fail, and with the hope and intention of influeding that rise or fail, is not speculation, it is the throwing of the dies. When brokers to ap a favourite scheme, and run it up to 1000 per cent, premium, it is sure ultimately fail to its level, and bring destruction not only to the uninitiated, who have been empoyed, but even the "sharps" are sometimes caught in their own entanglements, see facts show the failacy of mere market unling operations. The true market value the actual mineral value. Hence the best way for a capitalist to use his money is to even the cause of the production of the structure of the country of the actual products and the country of the c

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might be see, as has mother to me that is now that is now the of this nessuming 18, is more which has been well as the sunk the sines more sunk the shey are which has sunk the shey are which has repeated in the shey are which has sunk the shey are which has read to not, of now the shey are which has sunk the sines more sunk the she had no not, of nave been vourably—x, both of asart Tansach and that looks well, and that looks will, ad ore are the she of ore are the she of ore are the she of ore not of ore the she of ore not of ore the she of ore she of ore are she of ore she ore she of ore she or sh

FOREIGN MINES.

United Mexican.—Guanaxuato, Jan. 21: Jesus Maria y Jose: The size of San Bernardo, north and south, which are about 11 varas above the level of cross-cut of San Carlos, have been driven a distance from one to the other of 30 s. The ore, especially to the south, has lately become more compact, and is giving if amount of cargo, but, with the exception of occasional bunches of rich ore, the ley bow. The frente del Pliar, to the south, above San Juan, has improved, and yields it. Two new possas are in progress on the level of San Nicholas, and are in fair ore, continciele of San Roberto has ore of a good class, 3 varas wide, which will be own down as soon as the old working has been sufficiently raised with debris. From reserves of San Lucas and San Pablo a good deal of ore is obtained, and the general cct of the mine promises the continuance of an ample supply of carga for the four endas, independently of the buscone sales, which maintain their usual average. In weeks the buscones have extracted 2450 cargas, sold for \$11,657, half being to the tit of the mine, and the regular miners sent 4368 cargas to the hactendas. In the tit of December two raspas having been received, a profit of \$20,393 was realized, a which deducting the losses on the two previous months, \$9618 remain as a profit he last quarter of the year, \$2137 being payable from that sum to the owners.— e of La Trinadad: A few buscones continue to work in the mine, but nothing of ortance has occurred.—Mine of Guadalupe de la Oscurs: A malacate (horse whim) been purchased, and is being erected preparatory to draining the shaft. Stabiling a few horses, and some other external works, are in progress. The rock in the adit an Julian is very hard, and the work somewhat retarded. The old work on the afrom the other adit (El Carmen) has been cleared, and the fronte resumed, as yet hout spheramose of rec. It will require some time to get the mine into a state to be matively worked, but I will urge on operations as actively as circumstances admit.

south end. On the whole, the mine is looking very promising, and he hopes belong to increase the banetzes the mine is looking very promising, and he hopes belong to increase the banetzes.

LUSITANIAN.—Report for Feb.: The lode in Taylor's engine-shaft is with 3 tons per fathom. The stope above the 70 fm. level, east of Nunes' winze, is hilly ton per fathom. The lode in Perez' shaft is small and unproductive. In 250, east of Taylor's, the lode is 2 fest wide, composed of quartz and ore, worth for hilly ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes above the 60, east of Dea's winze, is each of ore worth \( \frac{1}{2} \) ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes above the 60, wast of law winze, is worth \( \frac{1}{2} \) ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes above the 60, west of aning quartz and so the fore. The lode in the 80, west of Taylor's, is composed of aning quartz and so to ore. The lode in the 80, west of Taylor's, is composed of youth, and the country, with stones of ore. In the 70, west of Taylor's, is composed of quartz and spots of lead. The ground in the 60 cross-cut is of a hard gneiss, and of flookan and spots of lead. The ground in the 60 cross-cut is of a hard gneiss, are shaft, is composed of quartz and ore. The lode in the 18, west of Perez' shaft, is composed of quarts and ore. The lode in the 18, west of Perez' shaft, is composed of composed of the 18, west of Perez' shaft, is composed of composed of the 18, west of Perez' shaft, is composed of the 18, west of Perez' shaft, is composed of the 18, west of Perez' shaft, is composed of the 18, west of Perez' shaft, the ground is of a plon's winze is composed of the 18, west of Perez' shaft, the ground is the 28 cross-cut, north of Perez' shaft, the ground is of a plon's winze is composed of the 18, west of Perez' shaft, the ground is the 28 cross-cut, north of Perez' shaft, the ground is of a plon's winze is composed of the 18, west of Perez' shaft, the ground the 18, west of Perez' shaft, the lode in Pedro's winze is worth \( \frac{1}{2} \) to per fa

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80, west of Taylor's, are worth 2½ tons per fathom. In the stopes above the 50, east and west of Norte's wines, the lote is worth 1 ton per fathom. The lote in the stopes above the 70, east and west of Nonez' wines, is worth 1½ ton factor. The stopes above the 50, east and west of Machado's wines, the lote is worth 15 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 50, east and west of Oak shaft, are worth 1½ ton per fathom.—Carvahal Mine: We are cutting down the west end of incline shaft, below the 10 fm. level, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundle, and stones of lead.

NEW WILDDIERG.—Z. Walls, Feb.: Since our last report the water has sunk in Seck's working 3½ (fest of last) end of the bottom of the 10, so that 1 hops in the course of a few days we shall be able to commence working in the bottom of the said level on ore ground. From the 15 lashter level, driving from Beck's No. 3 aink, there is but little alteration to mention. The south cross-cut continues to let out a great deal of water—in fact, rather more than the regular drainage can carry away; consequently, we have 2 feet of water standing in the bottom of this level, but this will soon be gone when the pool from the 10 is drained. I am glad to say that the Dornergang, at the 20, is very productive, worth full 3½ (sons of silver-lead ore pre lachter; the best part of the lode is in the bottom of the level, and appears very likely to make a good shoot of ore in deglet. I have no doubt that the men for this month will earn 68 thalers such. The No. 2 sink, going down below the 20, on the Erbleftstergang lode, is now 8 lashters deep, but the lode is not so good as reported in our tast esting list, being worth at present 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per lashter. In consequence of the carry part of men drained in the sinking of Michael's shair, but hope to do so in the end driving west is still very good, but the eastern end has made no improvement them of the still very good but the carry and the present of the water in the old s

### THE SOUTH DYLIFFE MINES.

THE SOUTH DYLIFFE MINES.

These mines are situate immediately south of the very important and profitable silver-lead mines of Dyliffe, and upon parallel lodes. It has been long laid down as a principle almost unerring in the terrestial laws regulating the formation of metals that kindred lodes in the same rock almost invariably form their lodes of metal in parallel lines opposite to one another. If you look at the rich mines of Redruth, a series, or catalogue, of quite a number of mines in the magnetic lines of the Tolguses might be pointed out, every one of them forming a success to the company pursuing the metals in them. It is the same story in the western district; Great Wheal Neptune, Wheal Prattle, Wheal Caroline, Owen Vean, Wheal Friendship, and West Wheal Alfred, all lie in the same magnetic meridian. The same law governs the distribution of the metal in the slates of Wales, and we think South Dyliffe (the prospectus of which appears in our columns to-day), being immediately to the south of the Great Dyliffe, with a lode with rich ore discovered in it, can hardly fail to make a good mine. According to the old Cornish principle of mining, it is only divided into a small number of shares of 50½ each, but which provides a sum sufficient to explore the ground thoroughly. We invite attention to this matter, as in case of a surprise of riches, such as sometimes takes place, people begin to say—Why was not this matter discussed more openly? Why was I not invited to take an interest? How foolish I have been not to take shares. These are the views we often hear expressed after it is too late to embark in a good speculation; and, to obviate such an occurrence, we strongly recommend the public to make themselves acquainted with the merits of this property, as we feel satisfied it is likely to prove highly remunerative.

### PRICES OF MATERIALS.

ı	As charged at the Providence Mines d	urin	g th	e follov	vin	mo	nths:-		
ı	Description.	Oc			N	ov.		De	ic.
1	Common ironper cwt.	98.	64.	*****		-		-	-
	Hoop ditto "	13	6		-	-		-	-
ı	Johnson's blister steel	50	0			-		-	-
П	Nails 5 in. patent	19	0			-		-	_
	Ditto 4 in. ditto "	19	9			-		-	-
	Ditto 3 in. dittoper 1000	4	7			-		-	_
ı	Chain, %thsper cwt.	28	0			-		-	-1
	White lead	24	0			-			-
1	Longsound timberper foot	0	9		0	9		-	-
	Dram ditto	0	10		0	10		0	10
	Quebec yellow pine ditto	1	4			-		1	4
	M. C. coals, contractper ton	12	0		12	0			0
1	Best candles, delivered freeper doz.	.5	5		5	5	******		5
	Tallow, dittoper cwt.	46	9		44	6		-	-
	Grease, ditto	-	-			0		-	-
	Olive oilper gal.	_	_			6		-	-
ı	Rape ditto	-	-		-	_	******	3	11
ı	Powder, dittoper 100 lbs.	40	0			0			
1	Safety-fuse, dittoper coll	0	4		0			0	4
1	White yarn, dittoper lb.	0	514			_^		-	_^
1	Disk bills ditte		- 12			_		1	0

DOPARDO.—Jan. 15: Checo: In the 70 fm, level, east of Price's shaft, he south lock, the lock in the chifon is 2 ft. wide, and hard for sinking; working it two pickmen. In the 60, on the south lock, we have commenced to stope the bottom is level. In this stope the lock is 3 ft. wide, if to of which is ore of about 20 per to the chifon of the producing with two pickmen. In the 45, on the south lock, we are taking out a last 1 ton of 15 per on the remain lock, the lock of the lock with two pickmen. In the 32 per on the main lock, the lock of the forms, working with two pickmen. In the 32 per on the main lock, the lock of the lock with the pickmen. In the 32 per on the main lock, in one of the other shadow, in order to the state of the lock of the lock of the state of the lock in one of the lock, in

the holsting works. The wages paid vary from \$2 to \$4 a day, according to service.

COAL, COPPER, AND QUICKSILVER IN CALIFORNIA.—The amount of coal brought to San Francisco during 1864 from mines on this coast was—the Nanaimo Mines, Vancouver Island, 12,745 tons; Coose Bay, 300 tons; Bellingham Bay, 11,485 tons; and from the mines of Monte Diablo, 13,710 tons, which have been sold at prices ranging from \$7 to \$12 per ton, being a reduction of from \$3 to \$5 on the prices current the preceding year. This coal is of the bituminous variety, and is found to answer all the purposes of a fuel both for domestic uses and the generation of steam. The mines are well opened, the coal easily accessible, and enough to supply the consumption of the entire coast, or any demand likely ever to be made upon them. The mines at Copperpoils and several other points in the State are being developed with prudence and a good degree of energy. The amount of copper received at San Francisco during 1864 was 14,300 tons, valued at \$10,460, against 5900 tons, valued at \$15,200 the preceding year. The amount raised the coming year it is believed will be much larger than last. All the ore containing 10 per cent. or more of metal delivered in San Francisco sells readily for cash. The quantity of quicksilver produced this year at the New Almaden Mine, the only one worked to any extent, was 26,000 flasks of 75 its. each; the whole valued at \$1,527,000 against 26,000 flasks last year valued at \$966,000.—San Francisco Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.

### Mining Gorrespondence.

### BRITISH MINES.

BROTESH MINES.

BAGTOR.—William Hosking, March 2: Last Satorday was our setting-day, when he billowing borgains were set.—Prosper shaft to sink below the 16. by nine men, at the ground, but all the control of the prosper set of the 16. Set of the 16

as we have in the shaft. We have only about 4½ fathoms now to drive to effect this communication.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwin, Feb. 28: In the engine-shaft, sloking below the adit, the ground is favourable, and the killial looking quite congenial for copper ore; the water is little, and the engine working well.

CONNORREE.—Capt. Bishop, Feb. 25: In the deep adit nothing new for the week. In the 74, east of engine-shaft, our prospect is good for a better yield of sulphur ore. In the 54, west of engine-shaft, we have a good lode for copper, and the yield will be a better class. In the 64, west of engine-shaft, we have a good lode for copper, and the yield will be a better ore. In the 18 fm. level ends, east and west of Field's shaft, the yield of copper ore and sulphur is about the same as last week. In the 10, east of Kempson's shaft, the copper lode is larger, and the ore about the same percentage as for some time past. In the 10, at cross-road shaft, the lode is still strong and masterly, and about the same percentage as last week for sulphur, lead, and silver.—Stopes on Great Copper and other Lodes: On the whole, each point of operation steadily maintains its productiveness, and angurs well for the future.

at cross-road shaft, the lode is still strong and masterly, and about the same percentage as last week for sulphur, lead, and silver.—Stopes on Great Copper and other Lodes: On the whole, each point of operation steadily maintains its productiveness, and augurs well for the future.

CORNUBIA.—T. Parkyn, J. King, March 2: The 70, on the great north lode, has a little improved since last reported. Driving east we have two stopes in the back of this level. Nothing new to report. We have one stope in the 60, east of the engine-shaft, which is opening out well. No. 5 lode is also looking well for tin. On the new south lode, at this level, we are now engaged in opening up a stope, and are glad to inform you that the lode is looking well; we think this lode will prove an important one for the mine. At the 50, on No. 5 lode, this stope has much improved since last reported, and is now looking well. At the 40 we are driving south, and hope to intersect the new south lode this month. We have had several leaders of tin crossing the end, which are dropping into the lode, and is a good oil dication. We have good improvement at Kingkiy, in the 30, and are now raising some rich tin. The old south lode is looking well. The mean are making good progress at the 20, on the same lode, and is just the same as last reported, yielding fair quantities of tin. All the machinery is working well.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—J. Vivian, March 2: We still continue to make fair progress in draining these electronic strains of the same lode, and is just the same as last reported, yielding fair quantities of tin. All the machinery is working well.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—J. Vivian, March 2: We still continue to make fair progress in draining these electronic strains, which as plendid hemprope 1800 st. long, weighing 7 tons; this will very much facilitate our pumping engine of the work in the one at the unidale stunp is now in course of working, with a splendid hemprope 1800 st. long, weighing 7 tons; this will very much facilitate our pump

better than it has done for her has three weeks; it has every appearance of a greater improvement.

EAST BROOKWOOD.—T. Bennett, March 1: The cross-cut is driven 3 fms, 5 ft. from the shaft towards the lode. The ground in the end holds high promise for something good when we reach the lode, having in the last faw days cut some larger branches of quarts, &c., then we have had heretofore, which carry good stones of copper ore. The men are working all their time, Sundays excepted, and we shall use every means to reach the lode as soon as possible. The machinery is working well.

EAST CARADON.—J. Secombe, March 1: Caunter Lode: The 70 east is poor. The 80 east has been unproductive for the past two or three days, but is now showing indications of improvement. The 80 west is a little disordered by means of a cross-course in the end, now worth 201, per fm. The winze in bottom of the 70, coming down just before this end, is worth 351, per fathom. The other drivages are not sufficiently productive to value.

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wide, of a promising appearance, composed or quartz, peace, munnic, prant, memor, and a little tin, with large streams of water issuing from every part of the end. No other change to notice.

FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—W. H. Willcock, March 2: We have made progress, but not equal to what we should have done had not our eastern working been so continuely overflowed by the surface water from the late heavy rains. The lode still continually overflowed by the surface water from the late heavy rains. The lodes still continuely overflowed by the surface water from the late heavy rains. The lodes still continuely leading mineral, accompanied by grey stilver ore, the lode being larger in the bottom than the back, showing it is opening out as going down. The levels at the northern portion of the works are now freed from the mass of water; in rising to unwater them we cut through a fine lode 5 feat wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of fron, occasionally fine stones of yellow copper and silver ore, with lead and antimony. As soon as we can clear the winges or sinks, we shall be able to explore the extensive works of the ancients, and I hope to find the valuable course of mineral they were raising the quantities of ore from when they cut the spring of water.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholis, J. Cornish, R. Andrew, March 1: The 115 north is being continued by the side of the west part of the lode, the ground in which is at present comparatively poor, but a splice or part of the lode appears to be again coming in from the west side of the end, which in all probability will have the effect of making the lode much more productive in a few feet more driving; the stope in back of this level, north from rise, is yielding 12 west, of lead ore per fathour. The northernment wide stope in back of the 48 is yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fathour. The northernment wide stope in back of the 84 is yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fathour. The northernment wide stope in back of the 84 is yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fathour. The northernment wid

GAWTON COPPER.—Q. Rowe, Feb. 37: The underground operations have been chiefly confined to the completion of the new engine-shaft, to the depth of 48 fms. perpendicular below the surface, and a cross-cut driven north towards the lode 12 inthoms 3 ft., in which we calculate to have about 18 fms. further to drive to intersect the lode, although it is difficult to ascertain the exact distance until the underlie of the lode is more effectually developed. The 36 west has been extended 8 fms. 3 ft., making a total distance from the old engine-shaft of 192 fathoms. The lode count through 6 ft. behind the present end is 17 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, and very strong mundic, intermixed with to rea, eccompanied with a leader part 2 ft. wide, made up of quartz, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 2 tons per fm.; a tlogether of a very kindly appearance, and in all probability will be found increasingly productive in depth. The point where the lode will be intersected by the cross-cut will be about 16 fms. in advance of the present end, and beneath 22 fms., perpendicular depth, which will be 2 fms. below the deepest point in the old mine, leaving sufficient backs, from the appearance of the lode gone down, to yield some thousands of tons of ore. For the further prosecution of the mine during the coming four months I think it would be most advisable to confine the principal operations to extending the cross-cut to intersect the lode with all possible vigour, and at the same time sink the engine-shaft at least 9 ft., cut a good tip-plat, lay a permanent tram-road in the cross-cut, so as to put this part of the mine in a thorough efficient condition to receive the coming ore which may be discovered in driving on the course of the lode, and admit the sloking of the shaft at any period, without further delay. At accominue the drivage of the 36 west by a limited number of hands, as the nature of the work at that point may require. To carry out the proposed work it will incur a monthly cost of about 1201.

GLASGOW CARADON.—

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and rise in the back of the 25 continue without aiteration. There is no other change since last report.

LADY BERTHA.—Captains Harpur and Metherell, March 2: The lode in the new eastern shaft, sinking below the 41 east, is about 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mondic, peach, and ore, saving work. In the winze sinking below the 41 west the lode is 2½ feet wide, consisting of ore, mundic, and quartz, worth of the former 2 tons, or 81.

2½ feet wide, consisting of ore, mundic, and quartz, worth of the former 2 tons, or 81.

2½ feet wide, consisting of ore, mundic, and quartz, worth of the former 2 tons, or 81.

2½ feet wide, consisting of ore, mundic, partant, with the 30 continues favourable for driving through, composed of kilias, mixed with mundic, prian, quartz, and stones of lead and copper ore coassionally. In the tribute department we have no change to notice, producing about the same as usual.

LEAWOOD.—J. Daw, March i: I have been able to get in and see the copper lode in the 19 fm. level, which is a fine looking lode, from 3 to 5 feet wide in the east end, composed of peach, prian, mundic, and fine stones of ore; the west end I could not see, it being full of stuff, and the air was very foul. There is a rise put up about 6 ft. above the back of the level which will visid good saving work for copper ore: I will and

and when we have helded this shaft to the shallow afti cross-cut, with well state about a fortisignt from this date, I tained placing two parcs of men to drive size was considered to the control of the

of the 30 fathom level, east of Mayne's cross-cut, where we have a very rich lod, is lengthening eastward.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, W. Metherell, March 1: At the 80 there has been lode taken down in the end for the month. The lode in the 65 fm. level end will yiel 4 tons of ore to the fathom. In the stopes in the back of this level the eastern one will yield 6 tons to the fathom, and the two western stopes 9 and 5 tons respectively. In lode in the 50 fm. level end is now being taken down, and it is 2 ft. wide, composed quartz, solld mundle, and ore, and looking very promising for another discovery of a Tregonning's, or western, stopes, in back of this level, will yield 3 tons of ore per far the stopes in the back of the 40 will yield 6 tons of ore to the fathom. The different has continue as last reported on, with the exception of Bawden's pitch in the ind of the 50, which has improved, and will yield 6 tons of ore to the fathom. We limit sampling again on Friday about 150 tons of ore.

OLD GUNISLAKE.—W. G. Gard, March 2: The 20, on Parker's lode, has be driven through 16 fms. of magnificent gossan, which still continues impregnated wit copper ore. We see no alteration in the present end to notice. The new loclies and is sinking in a beautiful stratum of decomposed granite, and the men are making so progress. I hope in the course of a fortnight the large pumping-engine at Michael shaft will be completed.

is sloking in a constant.

It hope in the course of a fortnight the large pumpages of the shaft will be completed.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—Wm. Tregay, J. Thomas, Feb. 25: Sump: In the lib north cross-cut there has been nothing intersected; the granite is hard for driving. In the 130 ownt cross-cut we have intersected as small branch, which does not appear much importance; ground pretty favourable for driving. In the 130 west the loft poor; more lode seems to be standing further north, which we are cutting across to provint in the standard of the 130 control of the production of tin, but as yet unproductive. The pitch hack of the 130 cost is looking well, and yielding a very large quantity of good qualiback of the 130 cost is looking well, and yielding a very large quantity of good qualiback of the 130 cost is looking well, and yielding a very large quantity of good qualiback of the 130 cost is looking well, and yielding a very large quantity of good qualiback of the 130 cost is looking well, and yielding a very large quantity of good qualiback of the 130 cost is looking well, and yielding a very large quantity of good qualiback of the 130 cost is to the production of the production o

In the 19 fm. level, which is a fine looking lode, from 3 to 5 feet wide in the east end, composed of peach, prina, mundic, and fine stones of ore; the west end I could not see, it being full of stuff, and the air was very foul. There is a rise put up about 6 ft, above the back of the level, which will yield good asving work for copper ore; I will send you a box of it.

— J. Daw, March 2: I have sent on this day a box of copper ore from the back of the 19; I trust it will arrive all right. We could not get it out in large lumps; the lode being sort and friable, it would fail into small pieces. It is a fine looking lode, MAUDLIN,—J. Tregay, Feb 25: Sump: The shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 3 ft.; set to sink by nine men, at 22; per fm. The 70 east has been driven I fm. 3 ft.; and this level the lode is worth 60; per fm. The 10 the lode, which is a sink by nine men, at 22; per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 10 west is worth 20; per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 10 west is worth 20; per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 10 west is worth 20; per fm. The stuff of the intervent of the intervent of the intervent of the intervent of the shaft in life, and the stuff of the lode, which is a stuff of the lode in the lode of the lode in the lode in the lode of the lode in the lode of the lode in the lode of the lode in the lode

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### MINING NOTABILIA.

CASTILL CARN DOGHAN (Gold) keeps up its regularity of production by the small machines working whits the stamps are erecting. The produce last week was 5 czs. 17 dwts. 20 grs., from 1 ten of lode-stuff—making the total yield of these experimental workings 175 czs. 7 dwts. 16 grs., from 35% tons of lode-stuff, which make no average of 4 czs. 17 dwts. 16 grs. to the ton of mineral. This company will shortly be able to stamp and dress 10 tons a-day.

able to stamp and dress 10 tons a-day.

At the Vigra and Clogau Mines another very rich discovery of Gold

At the VIGRA AND CLOGAU MINES another very rich discovery of Gold is reported.

At the WELSH GOLD MINE the prospects have very greatly improved. GREAT WIESAL VOR.—The latest reports from this mine states that Ivey's shaft is looking better than ever, and that the general appearance of the various points of operation throughout the mines are a satisfactory as could be expected.

TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.—Improvements and discoveries seem to be dispelling the clouds which have so long hung over this district. Great Devos and Bedford (Colcharton), Crebor, North Robert, Weat Maria and Fortescue, Crelake, and Clitters' are giving signs of great improvements. Additional attinulus will also be given to mining it this neighbourhood by the starting of an influential company, with the large capital of 250,000 f. for the purpose of working several mines in the neighbourhood, smongst which are the Old Wheal Williams, Wheal Binnes in the neighbourhood, smongst which are the Old Wheal Williams, Wheal Binnes, &c. New Wheal Mariha is looking well in the bottom, and the company have recently purchased the adjoining property, as an addition to their sett. The Old Deer Park has been stated under the name of West Clitters, by a company, and several very fine lodes have been laid open. We must not forget Devon and Cornwall United, which seems about to reward the place and perseverance of the shareholders, many of whom are denizens of Old "Semper Fidelis"—a city known for ages to produce men of spirit.

WHEAL EMMA has much improved of late in the 80 fm, level, and some very rich ore is being raised from the bottom of it. They are pushing on the sinking of the shaft to the 90, and, from present appearances, are getting into a very improved stratification. The samplings are steadily increasing: 210 tons of ore were sampled to, and the Great Western Docks, Plymouth. This vaine has had poor floors of ground, but seems to be getting through them, and will appearently become a great mines in depth. BOTTLE HILL, AND EAST BOTTLE HILL,—The Old min

great. Hopes are subtracted by the substitution of the form the now rich mine, Devon and Corawall United, and New East Russell blue fair to be its rival.

TAMAR BANK GRANITE QUARRY (Gunnislake).—This quarry is opening up of very great importance to the proprietary. A few days since a hole was blasted is at before the new vere leaving work, when, shortly after they had left the quarry a large mass of granite blocks was removed from its position (upwards of 400 tons), varying from 5 to 12 tons a block, of first-cleas quality, and adapted for any first-cleas within the kingdom. The quarry is situated on the banks of the Tamar, and stands on an area of several acres of ground, upwards of 130 ft. from the base of the river, and a mass of soild granite, equal to any in the kingdom.

GOFHIC.—Advices to-day from this mine state that there is a good course of ore in the adit level west, which is leaving a good profit to the company; that the 30 east is turning out good rocks of ore; and that the tribute bargains are looking well, and the men cetting good wages at 91, per ton, delivered at Aberystwith, the selling price being 141, per ton.

east is turning out good rocks of or, delivered at Aberystwith, the selling price being 141, per ton.

The Great St., George and Perran Consolidated Copper Mines (Peranashulce) are about being re-worked by an indicential company, with a capital of 150,0001. A deputation of gentlemen from London, accompanied by their engineer (Capt. Samuel Grove), on behalf of the directors, have surveyed these rich old mines, and are perfectly satisfied with the legitimacy of the property; and from information elicited, it appears that during the last working these mines were forked only to the 40 fm. level, yet profits were made up to the time of the operations being closed; and it is stated, upon undoubted authority, that the mines have only again to be forked to that depth, when from 700 to 800 tons of rich copper ore can be regularly returned. But it is the bottom, and to thoroughly develope the property.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—It is reported to-day that East Wheal Russell has much improved in the 130 fm. level, that the course of ore seen above is cut, and that a river of water is coming from it, draining all levels above, and washing out some rich ofe. This is what has been expected for a long time, and will at once establish the fact that East Russell will be a good mine at the lower levels, becoming ultimately a great mine. The discovery has caused quite an excitement in Tavistock, as it is hoped that after all the "rigging," and "bearing," and evel; he coming turning the parties, which there being such a fine supply of water from the canal which runs through the sett.

Noney Romery is preparing another good batch of tin for the market,

that, after all the "rigging," and "bearing," and even and person and the sett.

NORTH ROBERT is preparing another good batch of tin for the market, and from present appearances no further calls will be required here.

EAST BOTTLE HILL lode is expected daily to be seen. Capt. C. Thomas has reported most favourably upon the mine.

ROSEWARNE UNITED continues to open up well, and further important discoveries are likely to take place. The next sale of copper ore will realise 800% to 500%, and there is now every probability of the mine becoming a sound investment.

WHEAL BULLER.—Since reading the notices in the Journal of Feb. 28, I have perused the two last reports of this mine, as signed by the agents, and if one-twentieth part of the mine could present such favourable reports as Wheal Builer, there would not be so much hestiation in paying calls as there is. One thing I have never been able to accertain about the cross-culored ground between the Old Builer Mine and the Wheal Builer, and the accentification of the Wheal Builer, I hear, paid 90,000%, profit; and the western, or Grey Bird part, paid 243,392%, profits in less than 13 years. The reports of the present prospects are not by any means discouraging.

EAST BOTTLE HILL—This valuable property will ere long draw the attention of the public to its merits. The report of the agent, presented at the meeting last week, was highly satisfactory. There is every indication of the look being reached in the deep adit level in the course of a short period, and, lodging from the congenita, inheritable attas of the ground they are at present present before the sate of the ground they are at present present prospects are not by any means discouraging.

EAST BOTTLE HILL—This valuable property will ere long draw the attention of the public to its merits. The report of the agent, presented at the meeting into the deep adit level in the course of a short period, and, lodging from the congenita, including the property will be a force of the sate of the property of the sate of t mated more highly than if copper ore nad oeen trist and scoter reacted, promising more permanent and richer results; and it is long since any such favourable indications, in such abundance and to such extent, have been found in the parish, as almost every lode in it has been opened up in some part in bygone times. And although most of our now deep mines at first made rich courses of ore at very shallow levels, a repetition of such courrences cannot take place now, as all the lodes found to be of value have been already worked away at or near the surface, and I know of no other piece of what is here termed virgin or unwrought ground, known to have rich lodes running through it, that has been left untrice in the neighbourhood; and this has hitherto remained locked up only for the reason with which you are already acquainted, and principally from the objections of the late Mr. Michael Williams (one of our county Members, and gentleman of wast wealth, who possessed great influence with the lords of the adjoining land) to suffer the annoyances of an extensive mine working in immediate proximity to his residence. This mining set has long been covered, however, and will now be fooked on with a jesious eye by many who had hoped that in the course of time poportunities would arise to enable thom to become possessed of it. I frany of these disappointed ones should, therefore, at any time attempt to unsettle your faith by insinuating doubts of the mineral value of the property, you will not forget to bring to remembrance the old fable of 'the fox and the grapes.''

QUEBERDA.—In 1833 this mine, situate in one of the Cordilleras, or branches, of the Andes, to the east of the main line, and running down almost to the sea coast in places, sent to England about 400 tons of ray or per month, worth 38f, per ton; when the rail way now making is completed, it will add 9d, per ton to the profits of the company, and as it will be easy to raise and send down 1010 tons per month, this of itself will afford a profit of 108,0004 a-year.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT WEST DAMSEL.-Referring to this accident, Meser, John Hocking and Sons, the engineers, write that the portion of the tub immediately behind the 3replace, for 26 ft. in length, collapsed with great force sufficient to throw the boiler forward several feet, and levelling the walls surrounding is, whilst the part directly over the fire, tor 6 ft. long, remains comparatively uninjured

The boiler is still on the mine, and they will be only too happy to give any information to any person who may wish to make an investigation into the cause of its collapsing.

# The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Gres, &c.

7	MET	AL MARKET-LOWDOW, MARCH 3, 1865.	take place before June next. Prices advanced in one day from 57
1	Part colored COPPER. & s. d. & s. d.	BRASS. Per. 1b.	60 fl., at which figure about 2000 slabs changed hands. During the la part of the month the tone of the market was quieter, prices gradually
	Best selectedp. ton 89 0 0-90 0 0 Tough cake 87 0 0-88 0 0	Sheets 91/d	part of the mouth the tone of the market was quieter, prices gradually
•	Tough cake # 87 0 0-88 0 0 Tile 87 0 0-88 0 0	Wire 9d	to 561 fl., and have now recovered to 571 fl., without much business do
ŧΙ	Tile		The following statement shows the position of Ranca tin in Wolland
. 1	Copper wirep. lb. 0 1 0- 1 04	STREL. Per Ton.	Feb. 28, from the official returns published by the Dutch Trading Compa
٠,	dittotubes 0 1 1	Canadian' tu yella (Lotted) to to 0-10 10 0	196K 1664 - 1
. 1	Sheathing & bolts p.ton 94 0 0-95 0 0	(hammered). 16 0 0-18 0 0	Import in February
4	Bottoms 100 0 0-	Ditto in faggots 17 0 0-18 0 0	Previously this year 29,194 22,872 1
٠,	Old (Exchange) 91 0 0	English, Spring 19 0 0-23 0 0	2,000
. 1		Bessemer's, Engineers Twoi 44 0 0	Total two months 52,842 35,494 4
iΙ	mow. Per Ton.	" Spindle 30 · 0 0	
ŧΙ	Bars Weish, in London 7 5 0-7 10 0	QUICKSILVER (per bottle). 8 0 0 nom.	Deliveries in February
- 1	Ditto, to arrive 7 5 0	SPELTER. Per Ton.	
- 1	Mail rods	Foreign 19 5 0	Total two months 9,217 14,355 1
۰	Bars ditto 9 0 0-11 0 0	To arrive 19 5 0	Stock on warrants 57,690 61,183
٥l	Hoops ditto 9 15 0-10 10 0	EINO.	Stock on warrants 57,690 61,183 8 Arrived towards next sale 132,246 88,460 8
1		In sheets 24 10 0	50,100 8
rļ	Pig No. 1, in Wales 4 10 0		Total stock 189,936 149,643 18
. 1	Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 00	English, blocks 97 0 0	Quotation, Feb. 28 571/4 fl 691/4 fl
3	Bars, common, ditto 6 5 0- 6 10 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 98 0 0-	The preceding returns of 1865, compared with those of 1864, exhibit:-
1	Do.,merch.,Tyneor Tees 7 10 0	Ditto, Refined	An increase of the import for February of Slabs 10,526 = 338 tons.
- 1	Ditto, railway, in Wales 6 12 6-7 5 0	Banca	An increase of the import for the two months of 17.348 = 555
	Ditto Swed. in London. 11 10 0-12 0 0	Straits 88 10 0	A decrease of the deliveries for February of 4,203 = 134
٠I	To arrive 12 0 0		A decrease of the deliveries for the two months of 5,138 = 164
	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 11 6-2 17 6	IC Charcoal, Ist qua. p. bx. 1 7 0- 1 10 0	A decrease of the stock on warrants of 3,493 = 111
- 1	Ditto,f.o.b.Tyne or Tees 2 9 6	IX Ditto 1st quality 1 13 0- 1 16 0	An increase of the unsold stock of 43,786 =1401
	Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do. 2 6 6-2 5 6	IC Ditto 2d quality 1 5 0- 1 7 0	An increase of the total stock of
	Railway chairs 5 10 0- 5 15 0		A decline of the quotation of
•	" spikes 11 0 0-12 0 0	IC Coke 1 1 6-1 2 9	The Government Returns for the month of December are as follows:—  Dec. Myort. Twelve months.
٩Į	LEAD,	IX Ditto 1 76-1 89	Dec. iMPORT. Twelve months, 1864. 1863. 1864.
. 1	English Pig, ordny. soft 20 7 6	Canada platesp. ton 13 10 0	From Java
1	Ditto (WB) 21 10 0-21 15 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.	" England 27 given 299 220
	Ditto sheet 21 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing p.lb. 8d81/4d.	" Other countries 9 separately 16 22
•	Ditto red lead 22 0 0	Sheetsp. 1b. 8d814 d.	
	Ditto white 26 0 0-26 5 0	Yadlan Channal Bire)	Total tons 541 713 6061 3700
	Ditto patent shot 23 0 0- — Spanish	Indian Charcoal Pigs 7 00-7100	Dec. EXPORT, Twelve months.
1	At the works, Is. to	in London	1864. 1863. 1864. 1863,
1	At the works, is. to	is. od. per box iess.	To Germany Tons 72 1794 1475

REMARKS .- The depression which has existed for so long a period REMARKS.—The depression which has existed for so long a period in the Metal Trade seems destined to continue for some time longer, and the brighter aspect of affairs which has been anticipated so anxiously still delays to make its appearance. Slight marks of improvement have now and then appeared, but it is only again to disappear, and leave matters in reality in no better state, and only seems to render the disappointment still greater, as we regret to say that the Metal Market does not manifest any better appearance than it has done for some time past. We are glad to notice that the directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting on Thursday last, the 2nd instant, apponned a reduction in the Bank rate. any observed appearance than it has one for some time past. We are gad to notice that the directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting on Thursday last, the 2nd instant, announced a reduction in the Bank rate to 4½ per cent., as this will in some measure tend to cause on improvement in the metal trade, although it is very remarkable that as the metal market was not affected injuriously last year during the time that the Bank rate was reaching its highest point, so now it does not seem to be affected favourably by the comparatively low rates of discount which have been lately ruling. However, we may hope that the present reduction will act favourably upon the market, by inducing a little more speculation in metals than has lately been observed, although at the present time there are various causes which tend to check any speculative feeling in metals. The Indian advices still report unfavourably of metals, which are spoken of as still continuing very dull.

COPPER.—The market is, if anything, a shade firmer, although transactions continue very limited; manufactured may still be quoted at 94% to 95%; Chili has obtained a better price, and business has been done at 81% 10s.

at 81l. 10s.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the ironworks are rather busier, though not yet fully employed in all branches. The home orders are better, and there is more doing for the Continent and the East Indies. The leading buyers to the conclusion that prices are not going lower. yet fully employed in all branches. The home orders are botter, and there is more doing for the Continent and the East Indies. The leading buyers appear to have come to the conclusion that prices are not going lower. There are large contracts offered for rails for the Great Northern, Midland, and a line in Australia. As to the lock-out, which, if the North Staffordshire puddlers do not return to work, will commence on Saturday, the general impression is that the men see that the reduction was reasenable, and will not offer a prolonged resistance; although at the meeting of delegates those from North Staffordshire, in opposition to the general feeling of the meeting, declared that they were determined not to yield. In Wales the iron trade is in a moderately satisfactory state, and the works are in pretty regular employ. A large quantity of pig and puddled iron is being sent to Staffordshire, consequent upon the turn out in the northern part of that county. Several important contracts for railway iron are about to be given out, and there is no doubt entertained that South Wales will receive a full share of the same. The American demand continues unusually depressed, and houses that have been doing a considerable business on New York account ever since the commencement of the war are sending out but a very limited quantity to that country. Rails are quoted 64. 12s. 64. to 74. 5s. at the works, and bars 64. 5s. to 64. 10s. at the works. Swedish iron remains still in an improving condition. In Scotch pig-iron the market has been firmer during the week; at the commencement standing at 50s. 7d. cash, and 50s. 10d. one month, but afterwards advancing to 50s. 9d. cash, and 51s. one month. The last advices from Glasgow state the market to continue steady at last-mentioned prices.

advancing to 50s. 9d. cash, and 51s. one month. The last advices from Glasgow state the market to continue steady at last-mentioned prices.

Lead remains dull of sale, and prices are without alteration.

Tin.—Foreign continues very flat, and the demand limited, and but few transactions are reported. Straits may still be quoted at 88l. 10s. cash. In Holland the stock of Banca on warrants is 57,690 slabs against 61,183 slabs same time last year, and the arrivals for next sale are 132,246 slabs against 88,460 slabs same time last year. In English there is but little doing.

132,240 since against co, 700 since such that the little doing.

Spelter.—The stock in the port of London on Feb. 28 was 8575 tons, being a reduction in the stock of 1769 tons during the month. The announcement of this fact caused the market to stiffen, and business was done at 191, 10s. to 191, 12s. 6d. The price cannot, however, be quoted so high as this, as since the above new sales are reported, but it is held for 191. 5s., which may be considered the present price.

TIN-PLATES.—The amount of business is limited, and prices have rather downward tendency.

downward tendency.

Steel and Quicksilver remain without alteration.

### THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET-MARCH 2.

Prg-Iron.—The market continues flat; there has been an improvement f 3d. to 6d. per ton in price since our last, and quotations to-day close at se. 6d. Buyers and speculators are very shy, for if a lock-out takes place Streffordhier prices will give me. of 3d. to 6d. per ton in p 50s. 6d. Buyers and spe

50s. 6d. Buyers and speculators are very shy, for if a lock-out takes place in Staffordshire prices will give way.

MANUFACTURED IRON.—A few good specifications for Welsh bars have been given out at low prices—6l. to 6l. 2s. 6d. in Wales. Hoops are freely quoted at 9l., sheets at 9l. 5s., and nail rods at 8l., for good brands. A considerable enquiry prevails for ship-plates and angle-iron from local ship-builders. The Middlesbro' district is taking orders freely at 8l. 15s. delivered here for ship-plates, and 7l. 17s. 6d. for ship-angles. The North Staffordshire men continue on strike, and show no signs of giving in, without the most absurd concessions on the part of the masters. As we said last week, a lock-out is inevitable, and is the only way of bringing the men to their senses. As far as we can at present see, we are still of opinion that the men will allow the lock-out to be enforced, and try the masters for a week or two, or probably longer. However, "Union is strength" with master as well as man, and firm united action on the part of the Associated Ironmasters will soon bring the men to their senses.

sociated Ironmasters will soon bring the men to their senses.

Spelter.—Somewhat improved in price, but not much trade. VMzinc has advanced 2s. since our last report.

COPPER continues dull, but a few transactions in Chili have taken place Tin.—We may confidently look for a further reduction in the list before ng. No demand whatever here.

LEAD.—Market very flat. Messrs. Duncan and Kitchen, of this town

TIN-PLATES.—A little better demand this week, as holders have been compelled to give way in price. Cokes have been sold at 20s. 9d., f.o.b., freely. No demand for charcoals, which may be bought at almost any price. The Liverpool and Garston Steel and Iron Company (Limited) commenced puddling this week; they expect to commence rolling plates during the current month.

BIRMINGHAM, MARCH 3.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports that prices remain as before, and little business is being done, under the un-

certainty whether the North Staffordshire men will go in, coupled with nty of a general lock-out should they

THE TIN TRADE. - Mr. L. Th. Van Houten (Rotter THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. L. Th. Van Houten (Rotterdam, March 1) writes that the past month opened with an excited market for tin, in consequence of the announcement by the Dutch Trading Company that no sale would take place before June next. Prices advanced in one day from 57 ft. to 60 ft., at which figure about 2000 slabs changed hands. During the latter part of the month the tone of the market was quieter, prices gradually fail to 56 gt., and have now recevered to 57 gt., without much business doing. The following statement shows the position of Banca tin in Holland on Feb. 28, from the official returns published by the Dutch Trading Company. | The following | Section | Trading Company: | 1865. | 1864. | 1865. | 1864. | 1865. | 1864. | 1865. | 1864. | 1865. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. |

						*****	0,100	*****	9,23
	Total two mon	ths .			9,217		14,355		18,00
Stock	on warrants							******	
Arriv	ed towards next sale	*****	******	******	199 948	*****		*****	
*****	ou towards next said		*****	******	103,250	*****	55,400	******	86,22
	Total steek				100.000		140.040		-
	Total stock		*****	******	100,000	*****	149,043	*****	137,9
The .	Quotation, Feb. 28	****	******		D1 1/2 11.	******	69% IL.	*****	73 6
THO !	preceding returns of 18	90, C	mpare	d with r	pose of 1	1804, ex	mibit:-		- 1
	An increase of the im	port	for Fet	bruary of		Slabs 1	0,536 =	338 ton	d.
	An increase of the im	port	for the	two me	onths of	1	7,348 =	555 "	
	A decrease of the deli	verie	s for F	obruary	Of		4,203 =	134	
	A decrease of the deli	iveri	es for th	ie two m	onths of	f I	5,138 =	164	
	A decrease of the stoo	ok on	WAITA	nts of		1	3,493 =	111	
	An increase of the un	blos	stock o	f		4	3.786 = 1	1401	
	An increase of the to	tal at	ock of.			4	0.293 = 1	290	
	A decline of the quoti	ation	of				12 ft. =	201 may	-
The (	lovernment Returns fo	or the	month	of Dece	mher ar	e es fol	lows:-	tor. bet (	og,
				IMPORT			Twelve n	nonthe	
		1864		1863.		1864.		363.	100
From	JavaTons			Not			34		186
	England				******	900	2	90	91
	Other countries			anavatal:	******	10		20	1
**	Other Committee,	- 0		charaner'	,	10 .	*****	33	**
	Total tons	847		713		2041	-		-
	Total tons	041			******	6001	37	00	53
		***	Dec.		r.		l'welve u		
m. a.		1864		1863.		1864.		863,	186
To Ge	rmanyTons	72			*****	1794 .	14	75	18
,, Be	igium	. 14	****	Not	*****	462 .	2	46	1
, Eu	gland	. 77			*****	1343 .	6	349	11
" Fr	ance	90		given		968 .	7	55	11
,, Ha	mburg	. 4				192 .	1	47	
. At	neries	-		eparately				34	
Ot	her countries	9						68	
,,		_							3
	Motal tone	100		210			-		-

Total tons ...... 199 .... 310 ..... 5161 ..... 3674 ..... 5119 THE COPPER TRADE.—Mr. J. Pitcairn-Campbell, of Liverpool, reports-

cidea	ly firmer.	Transactions during the fortnight have been-				
Feb.	14 610	tons of ore, ex "Chimborazo"	£0	16	714	per unit.
	15 455	tons of regulus, to arrive, per " Ismay "	0	16	6	
**	15 50	tons bars, ex " Cape Horn"	80	0	0	per ton.
		tons bars, " Nauphante "	80	0	0	
**		tons bars, to arrive, per "Arica"	81		0	
**		tons regulus, at Swanson, "Alpha"	0	16	714	per unit.
**		tons ore, on spot here, in "Coro Coro"		16	712	
90		tons ore, Swanses, ex "Fairy"	0	16	717	
		tons bars, Swansea, "Rose of England"	81	0	0	per ton,
99	23 70	tons Urmenita ingots, ex " C. Colon "	88	0	0	**
		16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d. per unit for ore and regulus,				
bars,	Bartilla b	eing still rather nominal. Stocks of Chili copper,	ores	, åu	., Ilk	tely to be
avail	able, as n	ear as it is possible to estimate them, are-			E AR	1

Granadian"
Tim.—Market during the fortnight quiet, and Straits are selling at 881, to 881, 10s.

The Bank has reduced the rate of discount to 41 per cent.; but this, lthough it shows the abundance of money, has had very little effect on general business, which remains quiet. It is said that hosts of new financial and other schemes, which were put on the shelf for a time when money got tight, are now ready again for launching, but we should think the public have learned enough of late through recent exposures in connection with promoters, &c., to make them more wary in future. In the Mixing Share Marker, since our last, very little change has taken place. The settlement of the fortnightly account took the time of the dealers early in the week, and up to this time a great number of shares have not been delivered in East Grenville, showing that it has a heavy "bear." account. The shares have had great fluctuations, and leave off 3½ to 3½. The lode in the 75 west the agent still reports worth 30%, per fm. Carn Cambone, 22s. to 23s.; Central Minera, 35s. to 40s.; Clifford Amalgamated, 30 to 31; we have received several communications complaining of the fee of 1s. to charged at this mine upon every transfer sent in for registration. It appears that at a special general meeting, held on Dec. 23, 1863, it was resolved that no transfer of shares be received for registration unless accompanied by 1s. as a registration fee; and it is clearly, therefore, out of the power of purser or committee of themselves to do away with the obnoxious impost; but it may be worth while for the shareholders themselves, at their next meeting, to enquire how far their property is improved by it; and whether it would not be as well to do away with a fee not imposed in any other cost-book mine, and which, while it gives the shareholders a mere trifling tsum, is yet a constant source of annoyance to them. Hingston Down, 3½ to 3½; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a cash balance in hand of 20%. Os. 3d., irrespective of 1000% on deposit at 5 per cent. Bailey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, is worth 60% per fm.; the 120 east, 20%; west, 20%; and the rise 35% per fm. The cost for January and February is estimated at 2000%, and the next sampling will be about 480 tons of ore, of better quality than the last. The 120 hitherto has not cial and other schemes, which were put on the shelf for a time when money got tight, are now ready again for launching, but we should think the pub-

Wheal Grenville, 3 to 31; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the quarter, in which four months' costs were charged up, showed a balance against the mine of 8381. 11s. 6d. and a call of 9001. (3s. per share) was made. The loss on the quarter was owing to the bad weather, which lance against the mine of 8381. 11s. 6d. and a call of 9001. (3s. per share) was made. The loss on the quarter was owing to the bad weather, which prevented the dressing of more tin; but the returns for the next quarter are expected to be much greater. The report shows a good improvement in the mine, particularly in the 110 west, where the lode is 3½ feet wide, worth 25l. per fm., and driving at 3l. 15s. per fm. This end is 27 fms. from shaft; and the 120, where the lode is also improving, now 2½ feet wide, with good stamping work, is 16 fms. from shaft, or 11 fms. behind the 110, and there is every reason to expect an improvement as it gets towards it. The various points of operation in the mine are valued in the aggregate at 196l, per fm. As the 55, 65, and 75 ends in East Grenville are all approaching Wheal Grenville, the flat-rod shaft (down 27 fms.) in the latter mine will be resumed sinking, and this may in time open out a new copper mine. It will be remembered the shares dropped from 10l. to the present price owing to the fall in tin, and which was considered a failure in the bottom levels; and it is, therefore, the more important to observe that in driving the 110 and the 120 west they are becoming rich. East Lovell shares declined to 7½, and leave off 8½ to 8½. Several correspondents enquire why the meeting has been so long postponed? Gonamena. 2½ to 2½; ore is coming into the end in the 102 fm. level west, on Sarah's lode, worth 2 tons per fm., and improving. This is one of the points to which we called attention some time since. Frank Mills, 6½ to 6½, and quiet; the lode the 115 is rather disordered, and not so productive. The west lode, in the 100 north, is at present comparatively poor. The sampling is 65 tons of No. 1, and 95 tons of No. 2 ore. Great Laxey, 17½ to 18½; Great North Laxey, 3 to 3½; Great South Tolgus, 1½ to 2½. 5119

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Freat Wheal Vor, 34 to 35. Grylls Wheal Florence, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1; the agent rites that on completion of the floors he can return 5 tons of tin per contb, which will more than pay cost. Bottle Hill, 2s. 6d to 5s.; the mine contb, which will more than pay cost. Bottle Hill, 2s. 6d to 5s.; the mine contb, which will more than pay cost. Bottle Hill, 2s. 6d to 5s.; the mine continues to improve. The sale of tin for the two months is 8 tons, at 5f. 2s. 6d. per ton; this, at the price the company formerly obtained to the company formerly obtained sold. Per ton), would have left a good profit.

At Bedol-Aur, the lode in the bottom of St. Vincent is reported to be 10 inches wide, of nearly solid lead. Marke Valley, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5; North Sheperds shares have been in demand, and leave off 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 7\(\frac{1}{2}\); Toyth Treskerby, 4 to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); Prosper United, 3 to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); Providence Mines, 31 to 33; Rose-arne United, 30s. to 35s. Sithney Wheal Metal, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); a circular has been issued by the purser, to the effect that the lode has been cut in he 145 fathom level cross-cut; it has been opened upon 2 feet, and some own work raised; it is described as in fine mineral-bearing strata, and eyr similar to the lode in the 140 fathom level in Great Vor, adjoining. On the Condurrow, 40s. to 42s. 6d.; South Crofty, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 12\(\frac{1}{2}\). Tincroft, 15 to 15\(\frac{1}{2}\); West Seton, 192\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 197\(\frac{1}{2}\); West Tolgus, 60 to 62; Wheal Basset, 100 to 105; Wheal Seton, 195 to 200; Wheal Trelawny, 0 to 21; Wheal Unity, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Wheal Chiverton, 6 to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\); the mine is drained to the 60, and that level expected to be seen on Monday, and the lode is expected to be cut in a few weeks at the engine-shaft. Mineral Bottom, 5 to 6; the prospects here for cutting the Wentworth lode, is reported worth 100l. per fm.; the 90 east also 100l. per fm. Valpy's lode has not yet been cut in the 90 cross-cut; other parts una

ark, 12 to 12; New Wheat Martha, 14 to 12.

On the Stock Exchange, the market for Mining Shares has not exhibite much activity during the week. The following quotations were fficially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Laxey, 18, 174, 18; Freat Wheal Vor, 35, 34½; East Grenville, 3½. In Colonial Mining shares the prices were:—Yadanamutana, 1½, 2; Yorke Peninsula, ½; 2ape, 10½; Port Phillip, 1½; General, 23½, 23½, 23. In Foreign Mining shares the prices were:—East del Rey, 1½; United Mexican, 4½, 4½; Yahles Gold, 6½; Fortuna, 3½, 3½; Panulcillo, 4½; Santa Barbara, ½; 2apula, 1½, 1½; Cobre, 26, 27.

Light Marke Sular Markers, The said of the

Shares the prices were:—East do:
Washoe Gold, 6½; Fortuna, 3½, 3½; Panulcillo, 4½; Santa Barbara, ½;
Capula, 1½, 1½; Cobre, 26, 27.

IRISH MINE STARE MARKET.—The principal feature of last week's market for mining shares was, that while those of the Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow Copper, and Connnorree Mines were firm in prices and in considerable demand, the shares of the General Mining Company for Ireland and of the Carysfort Mines were weak, and in some instances ressed for sale without any apparent reason assignable to the value of the respective mining properties. It is more than probable that if the share-lolders or the public had as free access to these as is afforded to every receivable person who chooses to visit the mines of the Wicklow Copper, Connorree, or Mining Company of Ireland, much of the feeling of uncertainty as to the prospects of the mines of the Carysfort and Mining Company for Ireland would be removed, and confidence in their ultimate nuccess considerably strengthened. Mining Company of Ireland and Wicklow Copper shares have been remarkably steady; the former have been for eash at 31½. 7s. 6d., an improvement of an eighth in the price of the previous week, but for July account they remain firm at 32½. 15s. (7l. paid). Wicklow Copper shares have been remarkably steady; the former have been for the previous week, but for July account they remain firm at 32½. 15s. (7l. paid). Wicklow Copper shanes have been remarkably steady; the former have been for the previous week, but for July account they remain firm at 32½. 15s. (7l. paid) were dealt in at 10s. 6d. per share, at which price, however, nore would have been purchased. Generals (4l. paid) brought 2s. 6d. remium, but their quotation fluctuates between par to 5s. premium. At fir. Brunker's, jeweller, Grafton-street, an ingot of pure Wicklow gold, reighing 30 ozs., the produce from the Carysfort Mines, has been exhibited for the last few days. At the meeting of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company, held on Feb. 20, the Chairm

ortion of the line.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3605 tons of ore were sold, realising 16,057l. 15s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 126l.; average produce, 5½; average price per ton, 4l. 9s.; quantity of ne copper, 206 tons 3 cwts.

The following are the particulars:—bate. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. 20. 26l., 3317. £122 18 0 . 5%. £1 0 6 . 15s. 3½d. £76 10 0 2 cm. 25c., 3317. £122 18 0 . 5%. £1 0 6 . 15s. 3½d. £76 10 0 2 cm. 26l., 3317. £122 18 0 . 6%. 4 10 6 . 15s. 3½d. £76 10 0 2 cm. 26l., 3105. 120 11 0 . 6%. 4 10 6 . 15s. 3½d. £76 10 0 2 cm. 27 11 6 cm. 23l., 4801. 128 8 0 . 5½d. 4 7 6 . 15 6 cm. 27 11 6 cm. 23l., 4801. 128 8 0 . 5½d. 4 7 6 . 15 9 . 78 17 0 2 cm. 25 2 cm

The following dividends have been de	clar	red	du	ring I	ebruary	:-	-
Mine.	Per	sh	are.		Amour	at.	
Minera	. £7	0	0		£12,600	0	0
West Chiverton	. 0	15	0		2,250	0	0
Clifford	. 0	12	6		1,900	0	0
Herodsfoot	. 1	15	0		1,792	0	0
Deleveth			-			-	-

					-		_
East Rosewarne	0	2	0	*****	500	0	0
East Darren	2	0	0		600	0	0
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	0	3	0		644	5	0
Cargoll	0	15	0		687	0	0
Wheal Basset	2	0	0	*****	1,024	0	0
Providence	1	0	0	*****	1,120	0	0
Frank Mills	0	6		*****	1,500	0	0
Wheal Seton	4	0	0		1,584	0	0
West Seton	4	0		*****	1,600	0	0
Dolcoath	5	0			1,790	0	0
Herodsfoot	1	15	-	*****	1,792	0	0
Clifford	0	12	6	*****	1,800	0	0
West Chiverton		15	0		2,250	0	0
West Oblesson	~:	- 2	v	******	CLE,000	v	v

At Cargoll Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the three months ding December showed a credit balance of 9191. 18s. 2d. Capts. Grose and Tyzzer retred that they are looking exceedingly well in the bottom of the mine, in and about lebell's engine, her?

At Cargoll Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the three months ading December showed a credit balance of \$195.18s. 2d. Capts. Gross and Tyzzer rented that they are looking exceedingly well in the bottom of the mine, in and about inchell's engine-shaft.

At Hingston Down Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts for November and December showed a credit balance (examive of 1000; on deposit at interest) of 20f. 0s. 3d. It is estimated that there will be not the same balance at the next meeting. Capt. T. Richards reported that the cost of strength of the same balance at the next meeting. Capt. T. Richards reported that the cost of strength of the same balance at the next meeting. Capt. T. Richards reported that the cost of the same balance at the next meeting.

Ject. Strength of the same balance at the next meeting will be about to 0 cms of re, of somewhat better quality than the last. The prospects of the mines are been supported to the same strength of the same streng

Rhosesmor vein, which they had discovered about two months since in the eastern workings, being 180 yards from the sett; this vein is about 4 yards wide, and in driving the level worth from 3 to 6 tons of ore to the fathom since discovered.

At the North Downs Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. M'Callan in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending December showed a debit balance of 1876. 18s. 6d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The arrears of call amounted to 2351. 19s. 3d., and the sum receivable from the estate of the late Mr. Dunsford is 1866. 11s. 3d. Capts. Pryor and Grenful reported that, not withstanding the mine is poor, yet when they take into consideration the improvement in the character of the ground in King's shaft, and the chance of shortly meeting with a good lode in the 50 fm. isvei cross-cut, together with the probability of an early improvement in the 60 fm. isvei cross-cut, together with the probability of an early improvement in the 60 fm. isvei cross-cut, together with the probability of an early improvement in the 60 fm. isvei cross-cut, together with the probability of an early improvement in the 60 fm. isvei cross-cut, together with the probability of an early improvement in the 60 fm. isvei cross-cut, together with the probability of an early improvement in the 60 fm. isvei cross-cut, together with the probability of an early improvement in the 60 fm. isvei cross-cut, together with the probability of an early improvement in the 60 fm. isvei cross-cut, together with the probability of an early improvement in the 60 fm. isvei cross-cut, together with the probability of an early improvement in the 60 fm. isvei cross-cut, together with the probability of an early improvement in the 60 fm. isvei cross-cut, together with the probability of an early improvement in the 60 fm. isvei cross-cut, together with the control of the control makes of the fm. In the 60 fm. isvei cross-cut, together with a collection of a control of a together with the same as for some time is an interest of t

was confirmed.

At the Montes Aureos Gold Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Sir W. Gore Oussley, K.C.B., in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted. Details in another column.

At the New Mansfeld Copper and Silver Company meeting, on Monday (Sir Charies Tilston Bright in the chair), power was given to the directors to issue the unaliotted shares. Details in another column.

At the Royal Consolidated Copper Mines of San Fernando Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. Shairp in the chair), the report of the liquidators stated that the shareholders were informed at the last meeting the liquidators were only prevented from making a final distribution of the assets in hand in consequence of an action commenced against the company by Mr. J. J. Arrietta in Jan., 1862. The statement of receipts and expenditure from Feb. 23, 1864, up to the present time showed that the assets of the company consisted of 2051f. at the Consolidated Bank, of which the sum of 2000f. (part thereof) was placed at interest on deposit account. The report was received and adopted.

In consequence of representations having been made to the directors of the Varna Railway Company that the time for receiving applications for shares was too limited, the last day for applications is extended to Tuesday, March 7, for London, and Wednesday, March 8, at twelve o'clock, for the country.

day, March 7, for London, and Wednesday, March 8, at twelve o'clock, for the country.

Coal Market.—On Monday, the arrival of 80 fresh ships, and mild wet weather, caused a very heavy trade in household coals, and a further reduction in prices of 1s. per ton was submitted to. Hartley's and manufacturers' dull at last prices; best house coals, 19s. to 20s.; seconds, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 15s.—On Wednesday there were 35 arrivals, and the pressure of house coals was increased by the fresh arrivals, and prices further receded 1s. per ton, the top price quoting only 19s. No change in Hartley's or manufacturers' coals.—On Friday 114 fresh ships came forward; there was an increased demand for house coals, and a large business transacted at last day's prices. Hartley's and manufacturers' continued quiet. Hetten Wallsend, 19s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; Haswell's Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Braddyll's Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Eden Main, 17s.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 16s. 6d. Harton Wallsend, 16s. Gargoes unsold, 44; ships at sea, 50.

Exponts of Coal.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Laird, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported during Jan. was 512,273 tons, against 531,704 tons in the corresponding month of 1864, showing a decrease of 19,431 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 207,874 tons; Yorkshire, 21,039 tons; Liverpool, 49,426 tons; London, 5055 tons; Severn ports, 204,117 tons; and Scotch, 24,762 tons. The increase was—Northern ports, 332 tons; Yorkshire ports, 4722 tons. The decrease—Liverpool, 16,776 tons; Severn ports, 1555 tons; and Scotch ports, 11,209 tons.

Caldbeek Fells (Consolidated) Lead and Copper Mining Com-

CALDBECK FELLS (CONSOLIDATED) LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The applications have considerably exceeded the number of shares to be allotted, and (as will be seen elsewhere) the list for subscriptions closes this day for London, and on Monday for the country. Captain T. Trevillion (of Herodsfoot), who has recently minutely inspected the properties of the Caldbeck Fells Company, in an unusually favourable report makes the following statement:—"The great and interesting part of the mine is the 90 fathom level, where a cross-cut is driven south for over 100 fathoms, and has intersected a fine, strong, and masterly lode. The level in this lode is driven west about 240 fathoms, the first 140 fathoms of which the greatest part is standing whole, and is from 9 to 15 ft. wide. The lode contains phosphates of lead, a splendid lot of carbonates, rich oxide of copper, prian, fluor-spar, and some hornblende, with a large quantity of quartz; in a word, I never saw a more promising lode in my life, and I think from its appearance it cannot fail to be a profitable lode, and looking at the general features of the lode, the property cannot fail, in my opinion, to become a lasting and profitable mine."

STIPERSTONES MINES.—An influential company has recently been

and looking at the general features of the lode, the property cannot fail, in my opinion, to become a lasting and profitable mine."

STPERSTONES MINES.—An influential company has recently been formed, with a capital of 70,000l., in shares of 10l. each, for developing, as one enterprise, the Bog and Pennerley Mines (forming part of the Stiperstones range, in Shropshire), situate in the parishes of Worthen and Wentnor, comprising together a surkee area of apwards of 1000 eares, in close proximity to the celebrated Snallbeach Mines. The necessity for working the two mines as one adventure will be readily understood, when it is considered that the water from one mine percolates into the other; and as the Fennerley Mine has, until very recently, been unfavourably situated, legally, either for sale or transfer, the lying idle of two such rich mines is fally accounted for. The late Capital Abasiom Francis, who inspected these mines in 1844, just previous to the stoppage of the Bag Mines, reported at that time that they were then returning about 150 tons of first quality lead ore per month, which was capable of being increased; and that there did not exist a doubt in his mind that there were several other veins yet to be discovered on the properties, with the certainty, in his opinion, of their being rich. Capitains Waiter Eddy and James Nancarrow, who have very recently inspected the mines for this company and others, express equally favourable terms. The company commenced dressing their lead ores now on bank on February 28, and it is calculated by the manager that at the end of March they will be well of the superior of the basis on which the company was founded, and may probably, increase.

PORTIGAL IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—Circumstances have occurred which induce the directors to make known the un

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Feb., 22: Mr. W. J. Hamilton (President) in the chair. Messrs. C. Gainer, M.A., St. Mary's Hall, Oxford; J. Wesley Judd, Burngreave View, Sheffield; Francis R. Spry, F.A.S.L., Ashford, near Horney; the Hon. Arthur Strutt, Exton-square, W.; and Sameel Long Waring, the Oaks, Norwood, were elected Fellows. The following communications were read:

1.—'On the Lower Silurian Rocks of the South-East of Cumberland, and the North-East of Westmoreland, by Prof. R. Harkness, F. R. S., F. G. S.

2.—'Note on the Volcanic Tufa of Latacunga, at the foot of Cotopaxi; and on the Cangúas, or Volcanic Mud, of the Quitenian Andes," by R. Spruce: communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B., F.R. S.

3.—'On the Discovery of Finit Implements in the Drift at Milford Hill, Salisbury," by Dr. H. P. Blackmore: communicated by John Evans, F.R.S., F.G.S.

On Wednesday, the following papers will be read:—1. "On the Echinodermata from the South-east coast of Arabia, and from Bagh on the Nerbudda," by P. Martin Duncan, M.B., Sec. G.S.—2. "On the Foscisi Contents of the Caves and Fissures at Windmill Hill, Gibraiter," by George Busk, F.R.S., and the late Hugh Falconer, M.D.: communicated by the Secretary of State for War.—S. "On the asserted occurrence of Human Bones in the ancient fluviatile deposits of the Nile and the Ganges, with comparative remarks on the Alluviai Formation of the two Valleys," by the late Hugh Falconer, M.D.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, has the FOLLOWING SHARES
5E. Rosewarne, 42 is 3d
10 East Grenville, £3 is 3d
10 East Grenville, £3 is 4
10 Reinnie Laxey, £4 is 5
10 Creber, 46s.
10 West Wh. Jane, 28 is 6
10 East Laxey, £3.
50 Glt. Scuth Chiverton.
Gentlemen can have shares registered before payment if buyers, and if sollers cash

Gentlemen can have shares registered before payment it buyers, and on receipt of transfer.

M. Grazzer recommonds New Clifford shares as almost certain to double their present price in a short time. (See report in the Mining Journal of this day). Closing price, £1½ to £3. Bankers: Imperial Bank, and London and County.

\*\* SPECIAL BUSINESS in Great North Largy.

M. R. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER

1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON, E.C.
Having had 25 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and
three in the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified
agents, also the most authentic reports relating to other investments, he is in a position
safford the earliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or
sell in mines, rallways, or other securities.
Investors should apply to him for reliable information relative to the Chiverton Mines
also the Cambouria and Holgam districts.
A carefully selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares (certain te give a
large percentage immediately) forwarded on receipt of 5s. in stamps.

Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

M. H. WADDINGTON, SHAREDEALER, 77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
H. WADDINGTON would caution holders of East Lovell not to sell their shares upon the reports which have appeared from time to time, but have the wine inspected by some tractworthy agent, as H. WADDINGTON has reason to believe that the state of the mine does not warrant the drop in the price of the shares. A change of management would probably resuscitate a valuable property.

M. R. WALTER TREGELLAS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS in the FOL-LOWING MINES:—Santa Barbara, Frontino and Bolivia, Montes Aureca, Great Yor, North Shepherds, East Caradon, and North Roskear. These shares are strongly recommended for investment at present low prices.

FOR SALE:—30 Prince of Wales Siste, £3½; 10 Princess of Wales, £5½: 50 East Snacfell, £3; 50 Montes Aureca, 15s.

An OFFER WANTED for Crenver Wheal Abraham.

Mr. TREGELLAS is a BUYER of Santa Barbara and North Shepherds, at close market prices.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.

Criddis Mine, St. Issey, Padstow, Cornwall.

I SAAC FRANCIS, NANT, WREXHAM, a dresser of 30 years
experience, is OPEN to INSPECT ANY DRESSING PLACE on moderate terms
Mr. Francis can introduce PLANS of IMPROVEMENTS that will SAVE THIRTY
PER CENT. COST in certain departments of any dressing floors.

SILVER-LEAD ORE.

LEAD ORES. 

GAWTON COPPER MINE sold 30 tons of MUNDIC, which realised 197, 10s.

COPPER ORES.
Sampled Feb. 15, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, March 2.

	Mines.	Cons.	P	rice.	1	Mines. Tons.	Price.	
t	Clifford Amalgamated		£1	13	0	Great Wheal Busy 35	£3 9	
•	ditto		. 2	5	6	ditto 30		Ō
0	ditto		. 0	18	6	ditto 25		
r	ditto			13	6	ditto 5		0
8	ditto		. 5	11	6	ditto 1		0
	ditto			4	0	West Damsel 71		•
,	ditto			6	0	ditto 69		0
١.	ditto			8	0	ditto 64		6
1	ditto	35		4	6	ditto 61		0
n	ditto			0	0	ditto 35		0
	South Caradon			18	6	Craddock Moor 75		6
7	ditto			3	0	ditto 56		Ģ
,	ditto			1	6	ditto 36		6
n	ditto	61		11	6	ditto 31		6
_	diito	58		18	6	ditto 27		ō
	ditto			9	0	ditto 26		6
n	ditto			5	0	ditto 22		ĕ
	ditto			0	6	Fowey Consols 71		ĕ
,	Phonix Mines			6	6	ditto 70		0
:	ditto			8	0	ditto 62		ŏ
1	ditto	60		18		ditto 57	5 2	•
y	ditto			7	6	Wheal Rose 66	3 7	ă
0	ditto			1	6	ditto 61		
0	ditto			4	6	ditto 60		0
n	ditto			13	6	Great North Downs 69		ă
h	Hallenbeagle			15	6	ditto 66	5 12	9
0	ditto			3	0	ditto 42	3 5	2
t	ditto			1	6	ditto	3 3	1
	ditto			14	6			ä
	ditto				8	ditto 23		ě
n	ditto				0	East Downs 40 North Grambler 30	5 0	2
	Great Wheal Busy			2	6			ì
-	ditto		• •	18	6	Wheal Falmouth, &c 20		Ö
χſ	ditto				6	Wheal Kitty 18		0
8,	ditto			8	0	Grambier, &c 13		-
	ditto	. 37			0	Wheal Sparrow 7	1 10	
A			TO	TAI	. P	RODUCE.		

Clifford Amalgam. 583 ...£1470 14 6
South Caradon ...511 ...4479 10 6
Phomix Mine ...409 ...176 16 6
Hallenbeagle ...333 ...1571 16 6
Great Wheal Busy. 314 ...831 11 6
Great Wheal Busy. 314 ...831 11 6
Craddock Moor ...273 ...1806 19 6
Craddock Moor ...273 ...1806 19 6
Fower Consols ...260 ...1271 12 0
Wheal Rose ...187 ...708 1 6 
 RODUCE.
 Great North Downs
 177
 £ 780
 15

 Glasgow Caradon
 130
 451
 16

 East Downs
 40
 155
 0

 North Grambler
 30
 160
 15

 Falmouth & Sper
 20
 45
 10

 Wbeal Kity
 18
 231
 10

 Gram
 8
 13
 68
 68

 Wheal Sparrow
 7
 12
 15

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHA	SEL	).	
Names. Tons.	Amo	unt.	
Vivian and Sons £	2927	13	4
Freeman and Co 323	1513	3	3
Grenfell and Sons 325	2218	17	6
Sims, Willyams, and Co 406 11-12 1	1884	17	0
	2837	7	7
	1124	7	6
Bankart and Sons 7	12	15	6
	1137	8	8
Charles Lambert 49814 1	1149	16	1
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co 243	321		0
Penciawdd Copper Co 23514	950	4	1
Total 3605 £16	,057	15	6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—Clifford Amalgamated (Consols) 858—West Wheal Saton 525—Wheal Seton (Pendarves) 461—South Wheal Toigas 230—Wheal Basest 181—East Pool 180—North Rosker 174—Toicarne 156—South Wheal Frances 130—Nangiles 99—East Wheal Basest 53—Wheal Uny 44—West Stray Park 28.—Total, 3116 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—East Carn Brea 468—West Basest 404—Prosper United 394—Wheal Margery 370—East Rosewarns 156—New Rosewarns 131—Treiloweth 91—Wheal Buller 53—Par Consols 72—Tolvadden 71—Copper Hill 65—Polharmary 41—North Basest 33—Thursday Ore 11.—Total, 2387 tons.

### WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c., 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. Warson and Cuell having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will

ten years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell also inform their clients and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell also inform their clients and the public, that they traisact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend min

mesers. Warson and Cuell having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

### WANSEA COPPER ORE WHARVES TO IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN COPPER, LEAD, AND CALAMINE ORE. CALAMINE ORE. Swanses, July 1, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—We beg to inform you that, in consequence of the retirement of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams from the copper ore trade, which they have carried on here for on many years past, we have resolved to enter upon that business, and for which purpose we have secoured most eligible wharves, on the west side of the North Float, where vessels drawing 20 ft. of water can get alongside at all times. These wharves are now covered in, the floors being made of concrete to prevent waste of the ore. A powerful steam crusher has intelly been erocted on the premises, and is now in working order. The business we purpose carrying on is that of COPFER ORE WILARFINGERS, combined with metal and other general agencies, which will be managed by our Mr. Thomas Elford, who for 20 years has filled an important situation under Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., and for the last eight years has had the entire management of their large copper smelting works, and copper and metal rolling mills, in this locality, as well as the copper ore business of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams, which we trust will be a sufficient guarantee to our friends that any business they may entrust to our care will be conducted with the most scrupulous attention to secure the best results for their large copper smelting works account.

their interests.

In consequence of thei arge number of very extensive Copper smelting works concentrated in this immediatel ocality, this market affords greater competition for ore that perhaps any other in the world, there being now no less than sixteen distinct Companie competing for ores soid at the public ticketing, every two or three weeks. There is also a good demand for lead and zinc, or calamine ores, several large lead and spitter work having been established in this district for some time past, and new ones are in cours.

of erection.

Soliciting a share of your consignments of ore, reguins, and alab copper to this port as well as a share of any general business you may have to transact in this quarter, we remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.

REFERENCES:—Mesars. Williams, Foster, and Co., London and Liverpool; Mesars.
Williams, Harvey, and Co., London and Liverpool; the Giamorganshire Banking Company, Swansea; Messrs. Alex. Bell and Sons, No. 8, Finch-lane, London; Mons. Armand de Lacombe, Madrid.

TICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

TEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles

refined metallic nickel. | Oxide of CCBalt. [Wife &c. Refined metallic bismuth. | German Silver—In ingots, Shiet nickel and cobalt ores purchased.

# GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE. JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER. Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or backwater, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is watership.

variable. Further particulars on application, also references to turbines now at work on a great variety of fails.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. Crease will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at a penormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentoe, Mr. E. S. CREASE Tavistock, Devon.

# C H A R L E S D A V E Y A N D C OK SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

13, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.

ESTABLISHED 1894.

PRESIDENT—The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

CHAIMMAN—Right Hon. JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, M.P.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMEN SILLLIAM ROWMAN, ESQ., F.R.S.

SIF CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., F.R.S.

	FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS.	
The	Annual Income exceeds	€ 201,000
The	Assurance Fund, safely invested, is over	1,446,000
The	New Policies in the last year were 466, assuring	271,440
The	Bonus added to policies at the last division was	278,077
	total claims by death paid amount to	1,962,629

The following are among the distinctive features of the society:

CERDIT SETEEK.—On any policy for the whole of life, where the age does not exceed
60, one-half of the annual premiums during the first five years may remain on credit,
and may either continue as a debt on the policy or be paid off at any time.

LOW RATES OF PRIMIUM FOR YOUNG LIVES, with early participation in profits.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES may be effected, without profits, by which the sum assured
becomes payable on the attainment of a specified age, or at death, whichever event shall
first happen.

Invalid Lives may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

PROCITE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death.

The Reversionary Bonus at the quinquennial division in 1862 averaged 48 per cent., and the cash bonus 28 per cent., on the premiums paid in the five years.

The next Division of Profits will take place in January, 1867, and persons who effect New Policies before the end of June next will be entitled at that division to one year's additional share of profits over later entrants.

Tables of rates and forms of proposal can be obtained of any of the society's admiss, or of GEORGE CUTLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary, 13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

OVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, RAILWAY DEERNTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES,—MESSENS. TREDINNICK AND CO., of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as to the slightlity of all bond Aste investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WHEAL ESTHER UNITED TIN MINES, NEAR BODMIN,
CORNWALL. On the "Cost-Book System."
To provide machinery, &c., for further development, the adventurers offer one-third
of their interest, in one or more loss. There is ample water-power, the tin is of good
quality, and the setts, 1½ mile east and west, contain seven well-defined lodes. One
targe lode lately opened on the back has tin enough near the surface to yield profits
when drained. The property has been inspected and favourably reported upon by Mr.
N. Ennor, of Featherstone-buildings, Holborn; Capt. Wm. Teague, of Tincroft Mine,
Redruth; and other experienced agents.

Further particulars may be known of the purser, Mr. J. H. Dakw, Bodmin.

# THE SOUTH DYLIFFE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, Situated in the parish of Penegoes, Montgomeryshire, Divided into 50 sharpes of £50 each, fully paid up. MANAGER-Mr. Thomas Spargo.

OFFICES:-224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

empany has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working a valuable property, situated immediately to the south of the celebrated and profitable

rourable nature or all the produce of the lodes, as manifested in the Dylline, is unequalitied in England.

One of the lodes traversing the sett has already been explored to a considerable exmi; it is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, and producing large blocks of lead, specimens of which
n be seen at the offices of the company. Such discoveries in the rock of this district
ivariably lead to immense deposits of metal, and great gain to the proprietors.

Operations at the mine will be prosecuted with all possible dispatch, so as to bring it
to a profitable state of working as early as possible; and as the ore ground in this
mntry, as traced by the workings in the adjoining mines, come up to the surface secons of the rock, it is probable that a very short time will get the workings into rich
and profitable ore ground.

The sett is held under a grant for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-16th.

Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, may be had the offices of the comany.

Sany.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To Mr. Thomas Spargo, Manager to the South Dylife Mines.

San,—I herewith enclose you the sum of £ being the amount of £50 per sha upon shares in the South Dylife Mines, Montgomeryshire, and request you forward me certificates for the same as early as possible.

Signature

Profession

Date.

Address in full

E IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) ARE 0 OFFER 30,000 SHARES OF THE VARNA RAILWAY 0 OMFANY, ON THE TERMS OF THE FOLLOWING PROSPECTUS:—

THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) ARE AUTHORISED TO OFFER 30,000 SHARES OF THE VARNA RAILWAY COMPANY, ON THE TERMS OF THE FOLLOWING PROSPECTUS:—

THE VARNA RAILWAY COMPANY, ON THE TERMS OF THE FOLLOWING PROSPECTUS:—

THE VARNA RAILWAY COMPANY, ON THE TERMS OF THE VARNA).

Constituted by statutes under the law of Turkey, with limited liability.

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Price of issue of the shares £12.

Deposit on application, £1; ditto on allotment, £2.

Calls not to exceed £2 lus, per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

At this price of issue shareholders will receive 8½ per cent. per annum, and interest will be allowed at the same rate on all payments. Shareholders may pay up in full. The shares will be redeemed at par by a sinking fund guaranteed by the Turkish Government by annual drawings, to commence the year after the opening of the line, viz. 12,500 shares during the first 33 years; 20,000 during the second 33 years; 13,500 during the third 33 years; total, 45,000.

The holder of each share drawn and paid off at £20 will receive a dividend warrant entitiling him to participate in all profits earned by the railway in excess of the guaranteed interest during the remaining term of the concession.

To estimate the advantages offered to the shareholders, in addition to the minimum interest of 8½ per cent. and the profit derived from the annual drawings at par, it is necessary to state that the railway settimated to yield from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum on the entire capital expended of £2,000,000; of this amount, £1,100,000 has been provided by means of obligations at the rate of 7½ per cent. interest, and redeemable by the sinking

BROUERS—Messrs. P. Cazenove and Co.
OFFICES,—15, ANGEL COURT, E.C.

This railway will connect Rustchuk, on the banks of the Danube, with Varna, the principal port in the Black Sea, and will traverse for the entire distance of about 138 English miles most populous districts in the province of Bulgaria. This province remits yearly to the Turkish Government a nett revenue of about £0,000,000 sterling, and provides Constantinople with cattle, timber, grain, and other produce.

The maps attached to the prospectus will abow the route of the proposed railway, and the great awing of time and distance, both by sea and land. It will form the shortest and most convenient route to and from the East. It will also provide the cheapest and most convenient route to and from the East. It will also provide the cheapest and most convenient route to and from the East. It will also provide the cheapest and most convenient route to and from the East. It will also provide the cheapest and most convenient route to and from the East. It will also provide the cheapest and most convenient route to and the Port of Varna. The journey from London to Constantinople will be accomplished in four and a half days.

The Bay of Varna is one of the best natural harbours in the Black Sea, from whence there is a large exportation of grain and other merchandise at all seasons of the year. The Turkish Government are now negociating with a company for the construction of a breakwater and quaps within the bay. When these are completed the harbour of Varna will be one of the finest in Europe.

Already a pier has been constructed, extending into 16 ft. depth of water, where vessels of large tonnage may load and deliver in connection with the railway.

By means of the annual payments guaranteed by the Turkish Government, the entire share and debenture capital will be redeemed within the term of the concession.

The Turkish Government have the option of purchasing the railway on terms favourable to the company, at the expiration of 50 years.

For further det

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.... To be retained by the Bankers.

To the Directors of the Varoa Railway Company.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers, Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., the
sum of £, being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company,
thereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares,
or any less number you may allot to me, on the terms of the prospectus, and I agree to
pay the deposit due on allotment.

Tenal signature

THE VARNA RAILWAY COMPANY .-Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of representations having been made to the Directors that the time announced for receiving applications for shares was too limited, the LAST DAY for APPLICATIONS is EXTENDED to TUESDAY, the 7th March next, at Four o'clock, for LONDON, and WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, at Twelve o'clock, for the COUNTRY.

London, Feb. 28, 1865.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will acompany his report.—18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

### Hotices to Correspondents.

Liability of Cost-Book Shareholders.—Will you kindly inform me if shares in cost-book mine carry unlimited liability; or, supposing a call to be made, can a share lodger release himself from the liability by relinquishing his shares?—A Surscause (The liability of holders of cost-book shares is assimited. A shareholder and all calls made; there is no release. But he may disconnect himself from the can pany at any time by giving notice of relinquishment, and paying his chare of the isting liabilities. If the assets exceed the liabilities, he will receive his share

Spanish Iron Org.—Can any of your correspondents inform me through the Journal what would be the value per ton delivered at a port in South Wales of Spanish in ore containing 50 to 60 per cent. of metal ?—C. W.

what would be the value per ton delivered at a port in South Walcs of Spanish two ore containing 50 to 60 per cent. of metal?—U. W.

Gold in Madagascar.—Can any of your correspondents inform me as to any knowledge of large quantities of gold existing in the goological formation of the Island of Madagascar? A friend who visited there some years back confidently asserts it exist is an enormous extent.—A Subscriber.

The Priesers Withelmana and Yorke and Clegar Mines.—The explanation given one of your late Journals for the present "derangement" at these mines strike me as somewhat singular. Since we find the explanation given contains some train, why should the whole truth not be laid before the public? We cannot see, Mr. Edite, which the fact of a "sudden demand" on the part of the railway company is in itsuff sufficient reason for the withdrawal of the men, unless this implies an offer of greek wages from the company; and I believe this is really the case. What else could be expected? A baker is never so much out of his wits as to expect to secure a cantomer to his stypenny loaf of 4 bs. weight when he knows that another of 5 bs. weight can be purchased in the same street for the same price; and the plan we would advise that baker to adopt it to increase the weight of his loaf, or bear the sad consequence of losing all his customers.—Z.

Wield. EDWARD.—I must express my sincere thanks to Capt. G. Rowe for the information his letter, in last week? Journal, on earbonic gas has diffused among the mining community. The scientific-like definition of the properties of carbonic gas must have caused him many hours of deep study and research, which out in the candi, and if it will not born, Capt. Rowe's practical experience tells us it is carbonic gas pouring forth through the fissures of the iode, either in a solid or fluid state (which we had a more is being made to have one of the index, which is indicative of a pown lode, associated with munitio or some other mineral.—Mines: Gunnalotal state (which we had not be bein

YHEAL ESTRIBE UNITED.—I was much pleased to see, by the Journal of last week, its as more is being made in this mine. I have been astonished this has not been done before now, as I am well acquainted with the mine, and am convinced that, if prepriy developed, it will ultimately prove one of the best tim mines in the county of Cornwall; and, as Mr. Ennor very justly noticed, if this property were in a reegnised district, it would cause great attraction, and there would be no difficulty in raising ample capital for its prosecution.—M. R.

raising ample capital for its prosecution.—M. R.

REBLAMAN IRONWORES.—As a proprietor of twenty-five shares, I very readily endone
"Niganderies" view of the affairs of this company, which appeared in last westy
Journal. It is several months since the prospectus appeared in the columns of the
Journal, and I cannot learn that the works are yet in the possession of the company.
I see, by a letter published in the Daily Telegraph of Feb. 20, that the Chairman,
I see, by a letter published in the Daily Telegraph of Feb. 20, that the Chairman,
Arc. Cargill, M.P., is a director of sixteen companies. His attention to the arbin of
each must of necessity be very limited, and I fear that the practice of "lending a
name" to new concerns, to appear in the prospectus and to go the round of the newspapers, is becoming general. I think that the executive should call a general meeting
as early as possible, that the shareholders may take into consideration the propristy
of winding-up the affairs of this company, ere it gets into inextricable difficulties, as
I am fully persuaded that an amount of prejudice is imported into the name from the
trial last week in the Court of Queen's Bench that it will take years to eradicate.—
TROMAS LANG: Liekeard, Feb. 28.

THE ABERAMAN Incorporate of Queen's Bench that It will take years to eradicals.—
THOMAS LANO: Liskedard, Feb. 28.

THE ABERAMAN IRONWORKS.—As a shareholder in this company, though I cannot endorse the opinions of your correspondent in last week's Journal, that "it would be but for the shareholders to wind-up the company, and that the first loss will be the but for all parties," yet, as in a previous Journal it was stated that "Mr. George Shepher had visited and examined the Aberaman Works on part of the company," and as Mr. Shepherd appears to know so much about the property, I would ask the director to publish that gentleman's report, and let the shareholders know the truth in reference to the concern in which they have such large interests at stake. We can then better understand our actual position, and be prepared to express an opinion as to the but course to pursue when the directors call us together, as I presume they shortly will do, for there can be no question as to the necessity of some anthorised explanations in regard to the origin, present state, and prospects of the company.—Shaneholder.

New Birch Ton and Viritzhen.—As a shareholder in this mine, I read with considerable indignation the appeal of "An Old Working Miner" in last week's Journal 1 would now ask my fellow-adventurers to musicr strong at the next meeting (which though overdue five weeks, is through some irregularity in glving notice again position, and see if some steps cannot be taken to remdy the disgraceful condition er property seems, through mismanagement or otherwise, to have failen into.—H. W. A. Theweatha.—In last week's Journal a letter appears from some one interested, who

powerly, and see it some steps cannot be taken to remout the disgraceful condition our property seems, through mismanagement or otherwise, to have failen into.—H. W. A. FLEWEATHA.—In last week's Journal a letter appears from some one interested, who wishes to ask a few questions respecting this mine. First, I must say that I have not the least interest in the mine, neither do I know any of the shareholders or the present agents, and, of course, the letter of mine which appeared in the Journal of Feb, is was written disinterestedly, and without prejudice; but as I have known the miss from the beginning, I, therefore, speak with condence as to its merits, and I am quils safe in saying that the mine can be brought into a profitable state in a short time, if properly laid open; and I am also safe in saying that the returns can be very man increased in a short time. Secondly, I would beg to remind the writer that it is distincted in a short time. Secondly, I would beg to remind the writer that it is only in the first time I have looked upon this mine or the Old one being what it ought not be; but, as I have before stated, the Old mine ought to have been worked at a profit, and is now to be made a paying mine. Thirdly, the writer asks, Where is the fast inner asks, where is the fast that have been made by those to whom the management has been entreated; suffice it for me to say I know that the mine, if properly laid open, will be a paying one; and if the writer will place his name to his next letter in the Journal, I shall be most happy to give him all the information he may require, as I believe Treveaths will yet be a good mine.—A Connishnian.

SARAE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we

MARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear is our advertising columns.

# THE MINING JOURNAL

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 4, 1865.

THE FRENCH COAL SUPPLY QUESTION.

The coal supply of France is a matter not merely of French but of English interest. We have, therefore, collated a few facts bearing on the subject, to which we invite attention. The indigenous production of coal has increased as follows in France during the last ten years:—

The production has thus increased, comparing 1864 with 1855, to the extent of 3,647,000 tons, a strong proof of the energetic efforts which are being made by the Government of the Third Napoleon to render France a 

In these ten years the total advance was thus 2,625,000 tons, making the total progress realised in twenty years 6,898,000 tons. It will be seen that it was not until 1850, when something like a stable Government was established under the guidance of the Frince President, that any substantial advance was established, showing that in the matter of the utilisation of her dormant coal resources, at any rate, France has derived most substantial benefits from the present Emperor. We may sum up matters thus:—In 1815, when the Great Emperor succumbed to what he called "destiny," but what the hulk of the world, probably, regarded as the fruits of inconsider 1815, when the Great Emperor succumbed to what he called "destiny," but what the bulk of the world, probably, regarded as the fruits of inconsiderate ambition, France raised 884,000 tons of coal from her soil. Ten year later, when the Bourbons (who never troubled themselves much about the country which they considered it their divine right to rule) were in full force, we find that the extraction had struggled up to 1,391,000 tons. In 1830, when Charles X. was deposed, and succeeded by Louis Philippe, a further advance had been made to 1,862,000 tons. Five somewhat troubled years rolled away, but the figures rose still higher, to 2,506,000 tons. In 1840, when the ashes of the St. Helena captive were brought back to "repose among the people whom he loved so well," but whose own sabes he had left rather freely behind him in almost every corner of Europewe find an aggregate of 3,003,000 tons attained. And now we have approached the period which we have treated more in detail; and it is only necessary to remark, that of the fifty years of which we have been speaking, the last fifteen have displayed far more vigour than all the previous thirty-five put together.

Napoleon III. has increased the extraction of French coal in 15 years to the extent of 6,667,000 tons, and it is interesting, of course, to enquire what effect this growth in the indicences regard on the demand.

Napoleon III. has increased the extraction of French coal in 15 years we the extent of 6,667,000 tons, and it is interesting, of course, to enquire what effect this growth in the indigenous production has exerted on the demand for English coal, of which France has for a long period been a considerable consumer. In 1815, France took 22,000 tons of our coal; in 1820, 25,000 tons; in 1825, 26,000 tons; in 1830, 51,000 tons; in 1835, 98,000 tons; in 1840, 381,000 tons; in 1845, 566,000 tons; and in 1850, 602,000 tons.

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### THIN SHEETS OF IRON.

nally till find the French consuming not only their own, but also Belgian, shall still find the French consuming not only their own, but also Belgian, Prassian, and English coal.

THIN SHEETS OF IRON.

It may not be out of place, considering the great interest that is taken by those connected with that great branch of industry, the Iron Trade, to diverse the corrous particulars relative to the extent that iron can be welded, give, fow corious particulars relative to the extent that iron can be welded, give, the diverse of the control of the country when from the property of the country when from the country than the property of the country when from the country when from the country than the co

READY-MADE GAS.—A new gas apparatus has been patented in Paris by M. Mille, whereby the common atmospheric air is made to pass into the state of inflammable gas, perfectly adapted for the purpose of lighting or heating. It consists of a metal generator, in which the most volatile essences of petroleum or light benzines, of specific gravity from 650 to 700, are confined in several flat cylindrical boxes, which offer a large surface of liquid to the air, which enters at the top, and plays over the surface of the spirit. When the air has passed over the several surfaces of the liquid, having become an inflamable gas heavier than the atmospheric air, it is allowed to escape by a nice from the hetron of the atmospheric air, it is having become an inflamable gas heavier than the atmospheric air, it is allowed to escape by a pipe from the bottom of the apparatus, whence it descends by its own gravity through tabes to burners such as are used for ordinary gas. Nothing can be more simple than the working of this ingenious machine; the air enters without effort or pressure, and transforms itself into gas, without any expense, except the cost of the spirit. There is no smell or vapour possible to arise from the apparatus, it being sealed up, except when the air enters the machine, nor is there any risk of fire, the gas being prepared cold at a distance from the burner. There is no doubt of this machine being generally adopted when it becomes known. It is extremely portable, and with the addition of a fixed sponge or porous mass to contain the spirit, it is applicable to carriages on road or railway. It can be removed from one room to the other, and fixed up with as much ease as the brackets or gas fittings can be transferred from one place to another; the generator may be anywhere, provided that it is higher than another; the generator may be anywhere, provided that it is higher than the burner. Direct experiment has proved that the higher the generator is placed the greater the downward current of the vapour, a height of a few

metres being sufficient to furnish gas at a distance of 300 metres. One of metres being sufficient to furnish gas at a distance of 300 metres. One of the most distinguished savants and scientific authors of the present day in Paris has his study fitted with one of these apparatus. The generator is about 8 in. diameter, and the same height, and is placed on a top shelf of a library, the burners being down at the desk. The light is so similar to that of ordinary coal gas that one could scarcely believe the formation of the illuminating power to be in progress in the very apartment. The price of the apparatus is about thirty shillings, and the cost per hour about the same as that charced for gas. same as that charged for gas.

### THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF BOHEMIA.

of the apparatus is about thirty shillings, and the cost per hour about the same as that charged for gas.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF BOHEMIA.

Although at present comparatively unknown to English capitalists, there can be little doubt that ere long not only the coal deposits but the copper mines also of Bohemia will be successfully and profitably developed—perhaps with English capital. The very name of the mountains in which the principal deposits are situated—the Ergegbirg or Orey Mountains—isolatic in the subprincipal deposits are situated—the Ergegbirg or Orey Mountains—isolatic principal deposits are situated—the Ergegbirg or Orey Mountains—isolatic principal deposits are situated—the Ergegbirg or Orey Mountains—isolatic principal deposits are situated—the Ergegbirg or Orey Mountains—isolatic properties in the districts alluded to. Until very recently Bohemia has been without the necessary means of communication for rendering the mines what an Englishman would consider profitable; but now that it enjoys the advantage of ample railway communication, to enable whatever machinery may be deemed requisite to be taken to the mines, and to afford facilities for getting the produce to market, there is no reason why the Ergegbirg should not supply at least the entire Zollverein with the copper consumed, and for which it is now dependent on foreign countries, and for which it is now dependent on foreign countries, and it is considered to the Ergegbirge, in Bohemia, the Grasalita are entitled copper mines of the Ergegbirge, in Bohemia, the Grasalita are entitled copper mines of the Ergegbirge, in Bohemia, the Grasalita are entitled to proper mines of the Ergegbirge, in Bohemia, the Richenbach station, in Volgtland, on the Leipsic and Hofer Railway, Grasalita is five German (22 English) miles. From the Adorf and Falkenstein stations on the Volgtland Railway, which will be coming ammer, the distance is not more than the Richenbach station, in Volgtland, on the Leipsic and Hofer Railway, Grasalita is five German (or if En

So per south, the copper market in its present depressed state, 8,1 dollar works are consumed to the properties of the state of copper to 80, per to in London, 70,125t, the nest profit in the nest profit in the present state being more than 100 per cent., and in the latter over 70 per cent. The property has been examined by Von Higgenau, Krell, Heyr, and Foller, all of whom are well known in the seinality world, and it is a large margin for liveridating the state of the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the control of the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the character of the enterprise that all the documents relationship to the character of the character of the enterprise that the control of the character of the enterprise that the control of the character of the enterprise that the control of the character of the enterprise that the control of the character of the characte

in this electrical lamp cannot be denied, but we doubt if so delicate a machine can be intrusted to the bands of colliers. Under circumstances of danger, such a lamp as this would prove of the highest value. As Dumas and Benott are making practical trials of their "cold light," as they call it, we shall, if they are successful, hear more of this interesting application. The Institute of France has given the inventors a prize of 1000 frafor the ingenuity of their plan. The trials made in the Newcastic collieries were referred to in the letter of our Northumberiand and Durham Correspondenton Feb. 18, and a datalled account of the lamp and apparatus complete, which is manufactured by Mr. W. Ladd, the philosophical instrument maker, of Beak-street, Regent-street, was published in the Mining Journal of July 2, 1864.

### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

March 2.—The one question which occupies the attention of all connected with the Iron Trade in this county is that of the lock-out at the ironworks, which, in case the North Staffordshire men do not yield, is to come into force next week. The subject is one involving many difficulties, and which cannot be considered without great pain by every one interested in the welfare of his fellow-men. It is the exact consequence predicted in this letter as likely to ensue from the natural organisation of the ironworkers, who agreed to act according to the directions of a single executive, and to lay down a course which was to govern the whole trade. The combination of the men led to a combination of the masters; and now that trade is dull, and the necessity of a reduction in wages is apparent, the masters will feel bound to follow the example of the men, and for one district to support another in this matter. On Tuesday, 25 delegates from the puddlers in various districts met at Brierley Hill, and an account has been published, evidently from information furnished by those who direct the men's executive, of that meeting. According to this, the delegates assembled were instructed by those who elected them, in a great majority of cases—14 out of 20 districts—to resist the lock-out and sustain the strike in North Staffordshire, and it is stated that for the greater part of the meeting at Brierley Hill this view was advocated. It is added that in the afternoon the leading members of the executive counselled a different course of procedure, Mr. Kane (the President) especially urging that a persistence with the struggle would involve great privation and suffering to vast numbers of persons wholly unconnected with the trade, on which all depended. The result was that a resolution was adopted, respectfully requesting the North Staffordshire men to discontinue the struggle. From this, however, it is stated that the North Staffordshire delegates entirely dissented, and the was stated tha

that the terrible struggle which might otherwise ensue may be avoided.

The MIDLAND STEAM-BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY held its half-yearly meeting on February 22, at which Mr. G. Barker (the Chairman) presided. The statement of accounts for the half-year showed a very satisfactory profit. No claim had been made upon the company during the half-year for any accident occurring to boilers under assurance. During the half-year there have been made 2561 external, 135 internal, and 301 flue examination, making a total of 2997 examinations. This means that each boiler under the care of the company has been seen at least twice during the six months, and that 436 of them were examined either inside or in the flues. The chief engineer, Mr. E. B. Marten, in his report directs especial attention to the system of guaranteeing the inspection by insurance, as followed by this company, as it is somewhat misunderstod. As it was found that the assuring of each boiler separately caused the rates of premium to be very heavy, without a corresponding advantage to the assurer, rates were arranged on what has been called the "Group Principle," by which any sum may be insured in ease of explosion of any out of all the boilers belonging to one firm, which consists of a fixed rate per boiler as the cost of inspection, and a further rate for the guarantee according to the sum insured and the number and description of the boilers; and this rate averages about 14. 2s. per boiler for a guarantee of 1004, with about 7s. per cent. for each 1004, of additional guarantee. The inspection is the same in all cases, but it is left to the choice of the clients to have it aione or guaranteed to whatever amount they may deem fit. The guarantee fund consists of accumulations of past premiums, as no claim has been made upon them, and is supplemented by a large number of shareholders, who are responsible to the amount of 22,0004, and who, being themselves for the moderation of a supplemented by a large number of shareholders, who are responsib

business was dull; and singularly enough, now that the usual spring revival has a place, the smaller bouses are failing one after another, until the few old and well-lished firms, still ingaged in the trade, are likely to be left almost without compenies. Five or six of the smaller firms have suspended payment during the last fortigories of the smaller firms have suspended payment during the last fortigories of the street of the street of the profitable spoiled by extreme competition. It was originally established here during a period ware general stagnation, and proved a great benefit. Most of the principal steel sput down machinery, and entered extensively into the manufacture, with most factory results. The number of competitors increased so rapidly, that in a few years sell more than one-half, and the large houses withdraw from the manufacture, as orthy of attention. A succession of smaller houses have taken their places, but originally about 71, now range from 21, to 21, per cwt., and are so unremunerative nearly all the manufacturers carrying on with small capital are being ruined. The workers here were represented at the meeting of delegates at Briericy Hill, on Month of the strength of the delegates, in previously inclined to support the North Staffordshire strike at all hazards. have not yet, helmed to come to any positive decision on the question. A strike of they have not yet, however, come to any positive decision of the delegates, though previously inclined to support the North Staffordshire strike at all hazards. They have not yet, however, come to any positive decision on the question. A strike of the puddlers here would not, in itself, he a very serious matter, as they are not a numerous body, but the check such a strike must, if protracted, give to the steel trade would, probably, be very diseastous. Pending the notice for a lock-out, the fron houses are turning out as much material as possible. The reply of the Home Secretary to the memorial praying for the release of Eli Swift, committed to prison for one month, for neglect of work at Ro-herham, under the circumstances before named, has at length been received. Sir George Grey, having received a statement of the circumstances from the committing magistrate, materially differing from that contained in the memorial, declines to interfere. One good result has, however, flowed from the public discussion the case has given rise to. The Rotherham magistrates have arranged to hold regular Petty Bessions on two days a week instead of one—an arrangement which will, to a large extent, render unnecessary the previous very objectionable practice of paradiag prisoners through the public atrests to the private houses of justices, to have their cases adjudicated upon. The trade of Rotherham shares the duiness prevailing at Sheffield. Though some of the large iron and steel houses are fairly employed, the manufacturers of stovegrates and other finished goods are receiving very few orders.

### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARCH 2.—The period when the yearly bindings are entered into by the coal miners of the North is very near, and much interest is taken in the coal miners of the North is very near, and much interest is taken in the question as to the rate of wages, &c. Indeed, the bindings have already commenced, the proposed bond or agreement having been read on Saturday last at the Usworth and Washington Collieries. The usual period, however, is a little later—that is, the binding takes place on or about March 22, the old bond for 1864-5 expiring on April 5. Several of these bindings are to take place on Saturday next, and others on the Saturday following. It must be noticed that the yearly bindings are not generally entered into in this district; about one-half, we believe, of the collieries still continue the monthly agreement, which was introduced in 1845; previous to that time these yearly agreements were universal on the Wear and Tyne; they are, however, coming more into favour, and particularly so on the south of the Tyne, that river very nearly forming the boundary, the collieries on the north side keeping to the monthly agreement, and on the south side the yearly agreement is almost exclusively adopted. It is also remarkable the north side keeping to the monthly agreement, and on the south side the yearly agreement is almost exclusively adopted. It is also remarkable that formerly these hirings took place at all the works on one particular day, but at present each concern fixes a day, independent of any general arrangement. The men are at present earning generally very good wages; and what is equally important, their dwellings are being rapidly improved. Great necessity exists at the present time for improved drainage and improved dwellings for this class of men at many works; the drainage especially is in many cases very defective, and in consequence disease is often prevalent in the colliery villages, these diseases often occurring as an epidemic, and they are very difficult to root out when once they make an attack. But, as we have remarked, this is being rapidly improved; where new houses are now erected they are much larger and better in every respect than formerly. Generally speaking, an excellent understanding appears to prevail between the men and their employers in the district, and there appears to be no difficulty anticipated at the yearly bindings alluded to.

bindings alluded to.

A meeting of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers is to be held to-day, when the business to come before the meeting is—Mr. Hedley's paper "On the Iron Mines and Manufactures of Nova Scotia;" and that of Mr. Howse, "On the Boundary between the Millstone Grit and the Mountain Limestone," which are open for discussion. There are no new papers announced to be read at this meeting.

Since the death of the Marchioness of Londonderry, it has been most industriously circulated throughout the district that her successor is not inclined to carry on the various works conducted by the Marchioness—that is, the harbour and ironworks at Seaham, the railway, extensive collieries, &c. There is, however, no foundation whatever for the rumour. The relinquishment of such extensive concerns would at any time, if enterrelinquishment of such extensive concerns would at any time, if enter-tained, require much time and deliberation, and especially at the present time, when the coal and iron trades are rapidly improving, and the works increasing in value.

A rope broke at North Seaton Colliery, on Tuesday, and the cage was precipitated to the bottom. Fortunately no human beings were in the cage at the time of the accident. The whole of the men and boys had been let down the nit with the came and the n let down the pit with the same rope that morning.

### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

March 2.—It gave great satisfaction in this district that the North Staffordshire men were advised by the "Union Committee" to go in, but the subsequent intelligence that there is no sign of the recommendation being carried out, and that the ironmasters have determined on a general lock-out, has quite altered the state of things. The masters have come to this decision from the circumstance that the recommendation of the Brierly Hill Committee is believed to be a russ, intended to deceive the employers, and the actions of the men give some credence to this supposition. If the resolution of the masters be carried out there cannot be any doubt as to the result, and the men had, therefore, better think seriously of the consequences of their obstinacy, for a general lock-out would be nothing less than a great national calamity. The makers of Monmouthshire and South Wales are fairly off for orders at present, and the works are in regular employ. Railway iron is more enquired for, and, as stated in my previous reports, the Ebbw Vale Company, Fothergill and Co., and other firms, have already secured large orders for rails. The orders that are now in the market are principally from home railway companies, that are re-laying or extension of the railway system in India and the colonies will also increase the demand for railway system in India and the colonies will also increase the demand for railway system in India and the colonies will also increase the demand for railway system in India and the values of the ordinary description. The extension of the railway system in India and the colonies will also increase the demand for railway iron. For bars the enquiry remains without any material alteration. Quotations are rather in favour of buyers. The Tin-Plate Trade is in a very unsatisfactory state. Nothing but the low price of block tin could keep the manufacturers afloat. Some works are doing next to nothing. There is an excellent demand for steam coal, and the merchants are full of business. As to the future, there is every prespect of there being ample work for the collieries during the next few months. House coal commands a ready sale on both home and coasting account. Red Ash and Lantwit are quoted 10s. to 10s. 6d., f.o.b., and other qualities in proportion. The iron shipbuilding yards are in full employ, and there are contracts for more iron ships in hand, once those now on the stocks are completed.

on the stocks are completed.

The directors of the Aberaman Company (limited) have not yet had possession of the works, and it appears that some time is likely to elapse before Mr. Crawshay Bailey gives up possession. It seems that the promoters of the company purchased the property of Mr. Bailey for 250,000l., half of which (125,000l.) was to be paid before possession of the works half of which (125,000£) was to be paid before possession or the works was given. Up to the present time 50,000£ has been paid, leaving 75,000£ to be still paid before the works get into the hands of the new company. The late revelations in the law courts show that the company are to pay a premium of 100,000£ for the property—that is, it was purchased for 250,000£, and is to be transferred to the company for the modest price of 350,000£. Certainly this is profitable work, and it is another striking instance of how joint-stock companies are promoted. Some of the share-the striking in the theorem on the principle that the stance of how joint-stock companies are promoted. Some of the share-holders advocate a winding-up of the concern, on the principle that the first loss is the best. In a previous Journal it was hinted that the property, on being surveyed, was found to be about 300 acres less than expected; on being surveyed, was found to be about 300 acres less than expected and if the company bought the property subject to a survey, then, perhaps the shareholders might be able to get nearly the whole of their money back, should it be determined to wind-up.

The explorations on Mr. Thomas Brown's property, near Chepstow, where some iron ore has been discovered, are continued, and there is a

quantity of ore already on the surface. The depth attained measures are now being taken with the view of discovering

is 23 ft., and measures are now being taxon with the view of discovering the direction of the vein or deposit.

At the Penarth Harbour, Dock, and Railway Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Crawshay Balley; M.P., in the chair), a dividend at the rate 5 per cent, per annum was declared on the preference shares, leaving a balance of 3661, to be carried forward to the next half-year's account. The Chairman said the dock was expected to be opened in May, and then the original shareholders would get a dividend. The draught leases to the Taff Vale were nearly completed. The half-yearily meeting of the Merthyr, Tredegar, and Abergavenny Railway Company was held on the same day, Mr. Hill in the chair. The directors' report stated that the London and North-Western

Company, the lessess of the line, had duly paid the debenture interest, rent charges, &c... for the half-year, and a divided was recommended at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (less income tax) on the ordinary shares. The report was adopted, and the dividend recommended declared.

The Summers and Glamorgam Herald states that the Swansen, Neath, and Brecom Railway Bill came before the examiners on standing orders on Tuesday, and was strongly opposed by the Great Western and other interests. The bill was allowed to pass, on condition that amended plans should be prepared. This scheme, if carried, will be of the highest importance to the district, insamuch as it will secure an independent access to the port of Swansea, wis the Swansea Valley.

### FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The situation of Belgian metallurgical affairs remains somewhat indecisive, a state of things which is not surprising, when it is remembered that external markets are bringing no serious contingent to affairs. At the some time, we must note that a contract for rails has been concluded by the syndicate for an Italian railway company; the importance of this contract is rather considerable, since it refers to 7000 tons to be delivered within a rise we may add that it was delated along within a rise for road. A regards the arise, we may add that it was delated along

tracts is rather considerable, since it refers to 7000 tons to be delivered within a herie proid. As regards the price, we may add that it was debated a long was shoot if they wish to continue to do business on really advantageous terms. The stratution of the modrify of the foreign rull way companies is precarious; in Italy and iterms. Budgen industrials will, then, do well to take all desirable precautions to prevent contracts resulting in losses were authorsh they may be concluded under the most decease the second of the contract of t

There is no improvement to note in copper, but, on the contrary, there is generally a more decidedly downward tendency in prices. Feebleness prevails on the German markets; at Berlin and Cologne the article is more offered, and maintains its value with difficulty. At Hamburg only some offered, and maintains its value with difficulty. At Hamburg only some small affairs have been concluded on consumptive account; prices are drooping. At Havre, Chilian ranges from S2f. to 83f.; the last sales mentioned comprise 75 tons, of which 20 tons were at 82f., 40 tons at 82f. 8s., and 15 tons at 88f. per ton. At Paris, copper has regained a little more animation, but without any smelloration or modification having resulted in prices. At Antwerp American remains neglected; the stock of this metal is almost mil. Affairs in thin have displayed a little more animation, but there has been no amelioration in prices. At lot 1000 blocks of Banca tin has been dealt in on the Rotterdam market at 87 fis., another lot at 68 % fis., and another lot of 600 blocks at 87 fis. At this last price the article has been rather firmly maintained by holders. At Paris, Banca has experienced a reduction of 1f. per ton, and has been quoted at 100f.; other sorts remain without change. The sale is mentioned at Bordenax of a lot of 50 saumons of brilliant Detroit at 94f. per ton. The Cologne market has been quiet, and at Berlin the article has also remained in little demand; at Hamburg prices remain unaltered, business being limited to the current requirements of consumption. Lead continues quiet. At Paris there has been a slight fail in rough French, which has recaded to 504. 16s.; Spanish has also falien from 32f, 12s. to 22f. 10s. per ton. At Rotterdam, prices have been nominal. On the Hamburg market soft German

lead remains without change as regards disposable lots, but with respect to lots to be delivered there is a slight fail. The situation has been less favourable as regards at A retrograde movement, which set in recently, has continued, and the demand has been much less active, especially on the Hamburg and Breslau markets, where transcribates been almost mit. At Paris, rough Silesian has failen to 201, 4s., and a fail of 6s. per ton is also amounteed on rolled sincs.

per ton is also announced on relied zines.

The Belgian coal trade shows a certain degree of firmness. A good samand is especially remarked for coke for the interior of the country, and farances which had been long extinguished have been re-lighted of late. A subject which pre-occupies coalowners at various points, and especially in the Charlerof district, is a want of labour which is experienced.

### NOTES OF LECTURES BY DR. PERCY AT THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.—COPPER SMELTING.

In continuation of our explanation of the mode of smelting copper as In continuation of our explanation of the mode of smelting copper as practised at Swansea, we last spoke of the calcination of the granulated coarse metal, and we now proceed to the next process—the reduction of this coarse metal with roaster and refinery slag rich in dioxide of copper, and with an admixture of oxidised minerals of copper. Now, it is only when the smelter has an abundant supply of oxidised copper cores (generally as carbonates) that he can reduce the number of processes in copper smelting to six. But to return to our reduction, we have, as the result of this process a metal large and a results of white metal. approximation this process, a metal slag, and a regulus of white metal. approximating disulphide of copper in composition, and containing from 60 to 70 per cent, copper. The charge is not in this process tapped into water, but into and

copper. The charge is not in this process tapped.

moulds, by which we get flat pigs of metal.

The fifth operation consists of what is called a roasting, but which is really a melting of these slabs, which are thrown from the mould into the furnace. They are heated for about six hours and melted, then the furnace furnace and the metal becomes pasty. At this stage sulphurous furnace. They are heated for about six hours and melted, then the furnace is allowed to cool, and the metal becomes pasty. At this stage sulphurous acid is continuously evolved, and during its evolution the metal is thrown into crater-like mounds, and oxidation takes place freely. The heat is again increased, and the charge re-smelted, and by a series of these heatings and coolings the sulphur is nearly all expelled from the metal. The products of the process are, roaster slag rich in dioxide of copper, and an impure copper more or less vesicular, which is called blistered copper, and contains about 95 per cent. of pure copper. We now come to the sixth and last operation, which is the refining of the blistered copper. The mode of effecting the operation varies in different works, but the principle involved is in all identical. About 8 tons of the blistered copper is melted downin a reverberatory furnace, and exposed to the action of the air, by which the whole of the sulphur and the iron is removed as slag, and skimmed off. It is found to be rich in dioxide of copper, and to contain as well some

is in all identical. About 8 tons of the blistered copper is melted down in a reverberatory furnace, and exposed to the action of the air, by which the whole of the sulphur and the iron is removed as slag, and skimmed off. It is found to be rich in dioxide of copper, and to contain as well some metallic copper mechanically disseminated throughout it. It is this slag which is used in the second melting. Well, the copper remaining in the furnace is kept a sufficiently long time molten to dissolve all the dioxide of copper in it, and if we tap a sample of this copper into an ingot mould we shall find on solidification the surface is not flat, but presents a longitudinal furrow running from end to end. The colour of the fresh fracture of such an ingot is purplish red, and quite free from crystalline grain, and the surface of the fracture is unoven: such metal is brittle, and contains dioxide of copper.

We have now to get rid of this dioxide of copper. Having skimmed the copper when molten, the charge is covered with fine carbon, which carbon was formerly in the state of charcoal; but now anthracite dust is found to answer as well. After a time, a long pole of green wood is introduced through the end of the furnace, and the end that protrudes out of the furnace is propped up so as to keep the other end in the copper. By this arrangement the whole of the copper is boiled, and the dioxide is reduced. The operation is called polling, and during the whole of its carrying out small quantities of the charge are continually taken out, to judge of the stage of the polling. At first the button obtained is brittle, and easily fractured; then it becomes tough, and when at its highest degree of toughness and malleablity the carbon is drawn back from the surface of the metal, and the charge is rapidly ladled out, or it may become over polled. The copper is called tough pitch copper, and its ingot is not furrowed. Its colour is of a fine rich salmon tint, and it has the appearance in fracture of fine crystalline grains. Tough pi cess of copper smelting, as in making best selected copper, a form used especially in making alloys. Suppose we have a copper ore containing tin as sulphides, then after the second fusion we should have to resort to a third fusion, and taking the coarse metal containing the tin in the form of sulphide, and roast it so as only to reduce a part of the copper, in the copper so reduced we shall find all the tin. Now, it is the same concentration which constitutes the process termed making best selected copper, and the details of which we will explain hereafter. But we must now briefly consider some of the chemical changes and reactions which are peculiar to the various processes in copper smelting which we have described, and we shall find it most convenient to take them in regular order of precedence.

# NEW COAL THEORIES.

NEW COAL THEORIES.

In a paper entitled "Some Observations on Coal," read by Mr. Thomas Goodall, of Craigderran, before the Edinburgh Geological Society, the writer stated that he had chosen this subject as he had been engaged in the production of coal all his life, and thus took a peculiar interest in any geological questions affecting it. He would neither refer to the truisms oft repeated of the influence of coal in forwarding the prosperity of the country, nor to the statistics showing the extent and probable duration of our coal fields, but upon the latter subject he must express his opinion that they have been sometimes much underrated both as to extent and durability. The greater part of England, he continued, is, geologically speaking, a Coal Field, with the greater part of England, he continued, is, geologically speaking, a Coal Field, and in large extent of it is thickly oversid with superincumbent artist. There is no reason to doubt that a great extent of this area may be worked some day, although at present it is not reckned in the coal fields at all. It is certainly not for us to say how far our successors may be able to penetrate into the interior of the earth 150 or 200 years after this. Coal workings are now being successfully carried on at a depth which was noteonal dered at all practicable 60 years since, and that, too, in ground which was then considered at all practicable 60 years since, and that, too, in ground which was then considered the proposity of the control of the control of the country of the control of the cont

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MARCH 4, 1865.

Sesertion made, as in them there is abundant tangible evidence of submerged forests and peat moses, and of drift wood and other vegetable matter, having been carried to and peat moses, and of drift wood and their vegetable matter, having been carried to and sepat moses, and of these being elevated and submerged times out of number; yet all these agencies have not succeeded in forming beds of ocal. He would ober; yet all these agencies have not succeeded in forming beds of ocal the would ober; yet all these agencies have not succeeded in forming beds of ocal the self general since it does not prove, and does not in the least affect, the question, as to coal being formed since it does not prove, and does not in the least affect, the question, as to coal being formed that these organisms and impressions are found in as great profusion is none sandstones that these organisms and impressions are found in as great profusion in some sandstones that these organisms and impressions are found in as great profusion in none sandstones that these organisms and impressions are found in as great profusion in none sandstones that these organisms and impressions are found in a great profusion in none sandstones that these organisms and the profusion strata, in plant of age, are in the happy medium for the existence and development of coal. He does not deay that vegetation was more profuse during the carboniferous strata, in point of age, are in the happy medium for the existence and development of coal. He does not deay that vegetation was more profuse during the carboniferous period, we should not be administed to the sand coals from the same causes in the new strata, though probably not so also have had coals from the same causes in the new strata, though probably not so also have had coals from the same cause in the new strata exist the more simple and homogeneous they become and that the longer these strata exist the more simple and homogeneous they become and that the longer these strata exist the more simp

the other metals as well, whether found stratified, in nodules, veins, or other shape.

New Zealand Coal.—At the Royal Society of Scotland, the Rev. T. Brown read an abstract of a communication by Dr. Lauder Lindsay on the Tertiary Coal of New Zealand. The coal beds of New Zealand were found, the paper stated, in strata along the sea-shore, extending in some instances from 50 to 100 miles. They generally accompany the gold fields, and the distribution of the strata was very general. The coal occurred at all levels through the whole of the tertiary formations. Investigations recently made had left no doubt that New Zealand coal belonged to the same formations as the brown coal of Germany. The colonists were at first inclined to believe that the coal was true palsozoic coal, similar to that found in the Lothians and in Fife in Scotland; but this belief was incorrect, for the coal would not burn unless combined with a good quantity of firewood or Newcastle coal, and it had been found by experiment that it would not produce gas. This appeared now to be fully understood by the colonists, for while Newcastle coal sold at the ship's side at 40s, per ton, and in Dunedin at 50s, per ton, the New Zealand coal brought only 10s, per ton at the pit's mouth. The consumption of the native coal appeared to be considerable, and it is an important product of the country, being useful in smelting, brick-making, &c.

"PRESERVED COAL."—At the Crown Preserved Coal Company meeting a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was declared. The manufacture of this Fuel has been gradually increased by the company each half-year, and it was shown that at the present time the increase is 60 per cent. more than that of the last half-year; and, as the price of the article is fully maintained, in consequence of the continued demand, very fair prospects are held out for the shareholders. The name "Preserved" Coal is aptly given to this remarkable fuel, as it retains its calorific qualities for an indefinite period in all climates, and whether in the hold of a ship, or exposed to rain, frost, snow, or to tropical heat; whereas it is well known that coal, however valuable, when "fresh wrought" loses its power of heating, and otherwise deteriorates, to the extent of 30 per cent. and even more, by a few months' exposure. This is, of course, very important for ocean steamers and for depôts in tropical climates, and especially for vessels such as war steamers, &c., where the fuel is husbanded, and only used when sails are of no avail, and is often kept in the hold of such vessels, for many months, before being used. This fuel has been most successfully tried in locomotives, and is extensively used on continental railways, and a large quantity has been sent to India for the railways there.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The following particulars show the position of the company at the end of December, 1864, as compared with the preceding half-year:—

The gross receipts of the company during the half-year were. In the same period of 1863 they were						7 5
Showing an increase of	. Ē	6,	857	8	1	3
The gross expenditure of the company during the half-year we in the same period of 1863	a £	279 278	027 788	6		8
Showing an increase of	. £		239	4		9
The neit profit of working the business in the half-year was.  In the same period of 1963	£		,725 ,107		3	9
Showing an increased profit of	. £	6	618	3		5
The number of passengers carried during the half-year was. The number of miles run The average number of omnibuses working daily The average number of horses working daily The average receipts per mile run The average fare per passenger The gross earnings per omnibus per day			6,8	6,11	84 60 41	4031.

CALCINING IRONSTONE.—An improved system of calcining ironstone and extracting the gases and oils therefrom has been patented by Mr. H. Aitken, of Almond Ironworks, Falkirk. It consists in the employment of a large incline flue, through which the substances to be calcined pass. The flue may be provided with Iurnaces at the side or not, and the heat is supplied either by the ingredients in the substance itself, or by fuel intermingled with the charge. When external furnaces are used, the fuel with the charge in the flue is, of course, unnecessary. When sufficiently calcined the charge is withdrawn by a workman, and removed in wagons or otherwise. The calcined stuff will be found well opened, and free from water. The gases given off are, when suitable, collected in chambers, and there prepared for use. The invention is at present in process of development, and in a few weeks we hope to be enable to publish the results obtained.

CLEVELAND IRON—New Coke Ovens.—Messrs. Jones, Dunning, and Company have blown in their new furnace, and this, coupled with the fact of all the other furnaces continuing in blast, is evidence that prices of pig metal are not so unremunerative as some makers would make it appear. There is no doubt in exceptional cases low prices have been taken for the commoner feeriptions of pig metal; but, on the whole, they could even at the worst be scarcely alled unremunerative. Now that the experience of the Clarence ironmasters has been of considerable extent, and they are passing through another period of low prices, inducing every economy on their part, attention has been and is now given to every item of sost, and in one respect alone they find themselves at a disadvantage compared with former times. The large new farnaces, owing to their economising heat chiefly, work theaper. Ironstone, limestone, and coal coat no more; but coke is about 20 per cent. more, and the eagerness with which frommasters buy up coking colleries is a strong indication of their estimate of the future value of coke. The owners of collieries instead of making it in the somewhat wasteful and careless manner of old, are now, with the increased value of the article, seeking to make it better and cheaper. Amongst others for an improved oke oven, which at other collieries besides those of Mr. Peane's was fetheries, patented and brought into use a coke oven, somewhat elaborate and expensive in its construction, but very sentency in the coke made to the coke made to the very large to the coke made to the colleries besides those of Mr. Peane's was fetheries, patented and brought into use a coke oven, somewhat elaborate and expensive in the coatraction, but very sentency in the treasuits, as the coke made by it was CLEVELAND IRON-NEW COKE OVENS .- Messrs. Jones, Dunning, and

Durlington and Stockton Times.

A SUPPLY OF COAL.—An Illinois orator says, "Our coal fields are more at Superly Of Coal.—An Illinois orator says, "Our coal fields are more actually on the coal of an average thickness of six feet, and computed to be worth obbillions of larn—a sum compared with which all the debts of the world are but exist change. He thought the coal of lillinois equal to 1100 cubic miles. It would last, with the increased consumption consequent upon increased manufactures, railroads, &c., 60,000 years. He thought the coal field gave us some indications as to how iong the orid would last. If a man built a house and placed within it provisions and fuel for exars, it was a prestly good indication that he expected to live in it that length of time."

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY Recognize for the weak and imp. Feb. 25. AMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending Feb. 25, 24,; number of passengers, 17,714.

### NEW INVENTIONS.

NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six mouths has been granted for the following:—
M. HENRY, London.— Improvements in furnaces. July.

W. S. LONDONIDOR, Alderwasiey Ironworks, Derby.—Improvements in furnaces.
J. A. SHEPTON, Wolverhampton, Stafford,—Improvements in shaping and forging netals, and in the machinery and apparatus employed therein. Jan. 19.

W. WOODWAID, Queen Foundry, New Hington, Manchester.—Improvements in infurnaces from eliting metals and smelting ores. Jan. 24.

R. MUSHET, Beigrave House, Cheltenham, Gloucester.—Improvements in lining the idea and bottoms of pudding, furnaces and other furnaces employed in the manufacture of tron and steel, and in mending, repairing, and festiling the sides and bottoms of the said puddling and other said furnaces. Jan. 26.

J. A. PHILLIPS, 12, Earl's-court-terrace, Kensington.—Improvements in parification of each to be employed for the manufacture of white lead, red lead, and litharge. Feb. 8.

J. A. PHILLIPS, 12, Earl's-court-terrace, Kensington.—Improvements in consistent of discharging coals and other cargo from ships' holds, also to the raising and transferring of weights from one point to another. Feb. 8.

W. CHOOK, F.R.S., London.—Improvements in extracting and separating gold and silver from their ores or martices. Feb. 11.

H. J. WALDUCK, Manchester.—Improvements in furnaces for smelting or reducing ores, and for smelting metals. Feb. 11.

R. A. BROOMAN, London.—Improvements in representation of firing charges in mines, and other blasting operations. Aug. 25.

P. Hagolik, Gateshead-on-Tynn.—Improvements in machinery employed when getting coal, stone, and minerals. Nov. 23.

PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS AT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.—There has

PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS AT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.—There has PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS AT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.—There has just been printed a bill in Parliament, entitled as "For the Protection of Inventions and Designs Exhibited at certain Industrial Exhibitions in the United Kingdom." Although thus professing to grant protection, in reality the bill does nothing of the sort, for its first clause allows the Board of Trade, according to its own good will and pleasure, to judge as to whether any proposed exhibition is one that, according to their own arbitrary standard, is "calculated to promo British art and industry, and to prove beneficial to the industrious classes of Her Majesty's subjects," when they may certify that such exhibition is to have the benefit of the Act. The benefit referred to being stated by the two following clauses to be that the may certify that such exhibition is to have the benefit of the Act. The benefit referred to being stated by the two following clauses to be that the exhibition in any place so certified of any invention or of any designs, or user, or publication during the exhibition, shall not prevent valid Letters Patent being granted, or Registration obtained—provisions wholly negative and nugatory, as they will not prevent any dishonest visitor to an exhibition from copying anything he may see, and running off to the Patent Office or the Designs Registration Office, taking out a patent or registering a design of the same kind and character, upon the assertion that he is the inventor or designer of what he has thus pilfered from another. A somewhat similar bill has been passed with regard to the Dublin Exhibition, the principal difference being that that exhibition will not be required to get any certificate from the Board of Trade. In fact, these bills are almost copies of the Act passed in favour of designs and inventions exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862, and are wholly inadequate for the accomplishment of the end proposed. for the accomplishment of the end proposed.

PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—So long since as May, 1864, we expressed the hope that Mr. Boutet's very admirable brake would be thoroughly tested, and remarked that it had really much to recommend it; yet it is only now that the inventor has obtained permission to put it to practical test by applying it to a railway train. In the course of a few weeks we shall be enabled to state the results which have been obtained, but in the meantime may again point out the advantages which this brake. practical test by applying it to a railway train. In the course of a few weeks we shall be enabled to state the results which have been obtained, but in the meantime may again point out the advantages which this brake possesses over any that has hitherto been applied. The pressure upon the brake-block is applied precisely in the proportion in which it is required, and, however speedily the brake may be brought into play, there is an entire absence of shock, the application of the retarding power commencing at the extreme back of the train, and going on successively towards the engine, the result being, of course, similar to that which would happen if a drag independent of the train were used to increase the load to be drawn. The prevention of shock upon the application of the ordinary brake is to some extent effected by keeping the train well closed up in the coupling; but, after all, there is sufficient play in the buffers to allow a very unpleasant jerk when the brake is put on. With the new brake the rotation of one pair of wheels being used to bring the brake-blocks against another pair, it is obvious that the best results must be produced when the speed is very high; the rotation of the wheels would for the time—for a moment only, it is true—continue as with hand-braking, so that damage to the wheels or carriage could not possibly take place. It is satisfactory to find that a railway company has been found, not only ready to permit the application of the brake to one of their trains, but liberal enough to place the necessary materials and workshops at Mr. Boutet's disposal, that the trial may be complete and conclusive. The suggestion of Mr. Boutet, involving simply the application of mechanical power, obtained from the motion of the train itself, it will at once be seen that the introduction of the invention would necessitate no such change in the existing plant as would have been necessary through the adoption of many of the numerous inventions which have been from time to time brought forward. We shall

the inventor anticipates.

Fog and Danger Signals.—As an improvement upon the present system of signals, Mr. F. Hovenden, of City-road, has invented a mode of employing the steam in driving cylinder to blow a steam-whistle, the communication between the cylinder and the whistle being opened by a fixed arm upon the road coming in contact with a handle suitably fixed. The great recommendation of the signal appears to be that it has to be pulled to safety, and fails to danger by a heavy balance weight, so that accident to the apparatus could but result in stopping the train. The signal consists of a powerful steam-whistle or horn attanched to the driving cylinder of the enzine, having a lever-handle attached to a stop-cock, which has the usual action of the ordinary form of stop-cock. By the side of the line is placed a lever-arm, worked by wire-rope, in the same way as the distance signals are at present worked. While the lever-arm is placed at danger it will come in contact with the tap, and cause the whistle to sound at every half-stroke, and the driver's sole remedy is to turn off the steam, for the whistle once started he cannot proceed without noise until someone has gone to the front of the engine, and shut off the steam from the whistle, but while the lever-arm is at safety (horizontal) the handle of the steam whitale cock can pass without being acted upon. Mr. Hovenden claims that his arrangement has the advantage over all now in use that it diminishes the chance of accident through defective signalling one-half, for the responsibility of error or negligence rests solely with the signal-man; that it enforces a strict regime in the company's service, for signal-men cannot afford to draw up trains without necessity; that it is indisputable, for all passengers can attex whether the signal was given or not; that it is continually a day, night, and fog signal, requiring very little attention, and at the same time very economical, and difficult to get out of repair. It appears that Mr. Hovenden, more than two y

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS .- It appears from the statistics colle the Board of Trade, that only 1 railway passenger is killed in each 16,000,000 carried, and that only 1 railway passenger is killed in each 16,000,000 carried, and that only 1 in about 315,000 is even injured. The result of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company's 15 years' experience only gives the proportion as 1 in 10,700, though it can readily be understood that the insurers therein would embrace a large proportion of continual travellers, and that many claims would be made upon the company which would not be returned to the Board of Trade.

EXPORTATION OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—An official paper just issued ates that the value of railway carriages exported last year amounted to 328, 4201, being great increase on the preceding year. A similar return shows that there was also an orcease in the value of the steam-engines exported compared with that of the preceding sar. The amount was 1,626,3421.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in March is 953,3251.— taking the total called in the three months of 1865, 4,455,8311.

From Great South Chiverton, Captains John Nancarrow and John corge reported, under date of Feb. 28, that they had been hindered by the breakage timber, and consequent run in the shaft, but hoped to resume driving cast on the morew. In the lode, or part of the lode sunk through in the upper part of the shaft, they ave seen some fine spots of lead, and will soon drive towards this part in the adit level, here they expect to see something better.

CAPPAGH MINING COMPANY (Limited), —Vice-Chancellor Wood has fixed the 15th inst, for the appointment of an official liquidator.

SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL MINES.—An OFFER WANTED for TEN SHARES.—Address, stating price offered, to "J. T. S.," Mr. Deschn's, Leadenhall-street.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (COLCHARTON).
A FEW SHARES in this rapidly developing mine TO BE DISPOSED OF
Purchasers to apply by letter (stating highest nett cash price), to "M. X.," Johnso
Coffee-house, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with manufacturers, merchants, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of INVENTIONS or PATENTED ARTICLES, on commission.—Apply to Mr. Rawiz, patent office, 14, Clare-street, Bristol N.B.—Continental and foreign agencies solicited.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES.—Mr. JOSEPH GREEN, 8 for the past 14 years professional assayer to the Chester Goldsmiths' Company, of UNDERTAKES the ASSAYING and ANALYSIS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL.—Assay Office, Chester.

TO CAPITALISTS, MINING AGENTS, AND OTHERS.—
The ADVERTIMER HAVING SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS MINERAL PROPERTIES to bring out, and which are situated in one of the richest mining districts in
the kingdom, is DESINGUES to MEET with an INFLUENTIAL PARTY who would
be in a position to FORM, or to assist in FORMING, PUBLIC COMPANIES to WORK
the MINES in Admittor. If desirable the notificing of London manager, or services. the kingdom, is DESTROUGH to ARREST AND ARREST ARREST AND ARREST A

WANTED, a SITUATION in a LEAD SMELTING WORK, VV by a young man who has acquired a thorough PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of ROASTING, HEARTH, and REVERBERATORY FURNACE SMELITING (Patinson's process), ASSAYING, and can KEEP ACCOUNTS. No objection to go abroad. Satisfactory reference. Address, "S.," MINING JOURNAL office, 28, Fleetstreet, London, E.C.

ANTED, a SITUATION as AGENT or MANAGER, at home or abroal, in a SILVER-LEAD SMELTING WORKS. The advertiser is thoroughly competent in all its branches. References unexceptionable.—Address, "W.A.J.," 22, Edge Mount, Paddington, Liverpool.

WANTED, as OVERMAN or UNDERGROUND VIEWER at a COLLIERY, a person thoroughly competent to carry out all duties belonging to such a situation. He must have filled the same position previously, and be able to furnish most satisfactory testimonials and reference as to character and ability.—Address, "E. W.," Post-office, Wakefield.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices
One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or with fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. Page and Co., Laurence Pountney-place Laure Pountney-bill Cannon-street E.C.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A BOULTON AND WATT 40 horse power LOW PRESSURE BEAM ENGINE FOR SALE. Also, a CORNISH WROUGHT IRON BOILER, in capital repair, by Hill and Sons. The principal dimensions of the engine are 24 in. cylinder, 5 ff. stroke, 16 ft. fly-wheel. The boiler is 23 ft. long, 8 ft. diameter, with double tubes. The engine and boiler may be seen at work any day before the 31st of March. Can be delivered before the 30th April next on the ground, or the purchaser may make other arrangements for taking down engine after stopping working. Price for engine and boiler, £300. For view, or other particulars, apply to Messrs. STANTON and Son, Stafford Mills, Stroud, Gloucesterabire.

THE NEW CRAIG DDU SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £50,000, in 10,003 shares of £5 each. Deposit on application 10s., and 10s. on allotment.

No call to exceed 10s. per where, and at an interval of not less than three months between each call.

SECRETARY—Edward King, Esq.

OFFICES,-No. 22A, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. Only 4000 shares remain to be subscribed for. Prospectuses and every information an be obtained at the offices of the company.

An be obtained at the offices of the company.

THE CALDBECK FELLS (CONSOLIDATED) LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, which strictly limits the Hability of each shareholder to the amount of his subscription.

Capital £60,000, in \$50,000 shares of £2 each. Deposit 55, per share on application, and 5s, on allotment.

Future calls not to exceed 5s, per share, and not to be made at less intervals than three months. It is estimated that not more than 20s, per share will be required.

DHECTORS.

CHARRAN—Sir ROBERT BRISCO, Bart., Crofton Hall, Cumberland.

WILLIAM BANKS, £2q., Highmoor House, Wigton, Cumberland.

JOHN R. BINDLEY, £2q., 122, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, £.C.

WILLIAM COWAN, £2q., LL.D., Linburn House, Midcalder, Edinburgh.

THOMAS EYRE FOAKES, £2q., 44, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., Chalrman of the Hammersmith and City Railway, and Director of the Aylesbury and Buokingham Railway.

Hammersmith and City Raliway, and Director of the Aylesbury and Buckingham Raliway.

HERBERT HARDIE, Esq., 34, Church-street, Manchester, Director of the Frontiso and Bolivis South American Gold Mining Company (Limited).

FRANCIS RUMMENS, Esq., 5, Queen's-square, Westminster, 8.W.

ADAM SCHOALES, Esq., 7, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-park, W., Director of the Great Wheal Vor Mining Company.

BANKERS—Agra and Masterman's Bank, 35, Nicholas-lane, E.C.

Messas, Calithrop, White, and Buckston, 8, Whitehall-place, Wesminster, S.W.

Messas, Calithrop, White, and Buckston, 8, Whitehall-place, Wesminster, S.W.

Messas, Calithrop, White, and Buckston, 8, Whitehall-place, Wesminster, S.W.

Messas, Calithrop, Miller, and Buckston, 8, C. Sani, Carlisle,

AUDITORS—Messas, Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Co., 3, Coleman-street-buildings,
BROKKERS—James Irving, Esq., Carlisie; Jonathan Drewry, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyns;

Joseph Nicholson, Esq., Whitehaven; Henry Kenyon, Esq., Maryport;

R. A. Tyson, Esq., Penrith.

SECRETARN—W. G., Powning, Esq.

OFFICES,—192, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD-STREET.

OFFICES,—192, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD-STREET.

The object of this company is to work more extensively the valuable mineral properties known as the Roughten Gill, Dry Gill, and Carrock-End Mines.

The Roughten Gill Mine is situated in the Calidbeck Fells, about 8 miles from Wigton, and 13 miles from Penrith and Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland. The sett is very large, about 3½ miles long from east to west and about 3½ miles from north to south Dry Gill and Carrock-End Mines are a little to the east of the Roughten Gill Mine, and embrace the north fiank of Carrock Fells, from 3 to 3½ miles in length.

Both setts have been worked by the present proprietor, but the Roughten Gill Mine, and embrace the north fiank of Carrock Fells, from 3 to 3½ miles in length.

Both setts have been worked by the present proprietor, but the Roughten Gill his been more extensively developed. The directors have enquired into the returns now made from the latter mine: it appears with the present machinery and the limited force employed, that it is now producing about £2000 per annum net profit, which may be increased to almost an unlimited extent if greater facilities are made to extract the organical properties of the set of the company and the limited force middle in a set of the company has secured, or the transport of the product to market; and while there are three ports within easy shipping distance, a movement is being made for the construction of a rails-way, which will materially reduce the costs of carriage, and increase the present facilities of communication.

The company has secured, on advantageous terms, the leases and all the plant, machinery, and effects now on the mines. The machinery and other plant alone are estimated to be of the value of £8000, independently of the levels, cross-cuts, and water-courses—which have been made at a great cost—and are available for large operations. The property is so extensive that portions may be hereafter leased to other parties with advantage to the company.

By the terms of t

agreed to take a large number of shares.

Specimens of the various classes of ore brought from the mines, sections of the workings, copies of several engineers' reports, and Articles of Association, may be inspected,
and all further particulars obtained on application at the offices of the company.

THE CALDBECK FELLS (CONSOLIDATED) LEAD AND Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED after THIS DAY, the 4th of March, for LONDON, and MONDAY, the 6th of March, for the COUNTRY.

By order, W. G. POWNING, Sec. Offices, 2, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, March 4, 1865.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.

M. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER; and
31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.
INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices.

A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS,
SHAREBROKERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. Reliable
nformation can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.
Office of the Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), Flinishire. Propectuses, reports, &c., of this valuable property may be had on application to No. 28

Princess-street, Manchester. NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES,

MANCHESTER.

MANCH

quainted with the business, and naving a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. Harver and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Forwarded gratis on application.

The Circular for February will contain special reports on South Wheal Crofty, North
Crofty, East Caradon, and Great North Laxey.

Bankers: National Provincial, Manchester; and the Alliance, Lothbury, London.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

CAPT. CHARLES WILLIAMS begs to inform all parties connected with mining that he is now in a position to UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS for the ERECTION of ALL KINDS of MACHINERY, LEVELLING or MAKING WATER COURSES and RESERVOIRS. Also, for TUNNELLING as SINKING ANY QUANTITY of GROUND, having always ready a sufficient number of machinists and miners to complete any work he may undertake, with punctuality and dispatch. References given if required.

Tyn-y-Wern, Tallesin, via Shrewsbury, January 16, 1845.

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NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOLLERS, which have been tested by most of property of the public to the manufacture of our BOLLERS, which have been tested by most of press and iron. HAMMERED HAON and HEAVY BHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. Rallway Works of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to forsign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

HALLIWELL AND CO., ENGINEERS' CONTRACTORS
FOR BLAST FURNACES (COMPLETE).
Plans and Estimates Furnished. Satisfactory references.
ADDRESS,—WIDNES DOCK AND WIGAN.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,

WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

COMPANY (LIMITED).
(LATE GILL AND CO.)
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In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and in the MATTER of the WORVAS DOWNS MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Worvas Downs Mine, situate in the parish of Uny Leiant, is the county of Cornwall, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March next, at Eleven o'clock in the forencen, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the INTEREST of the said COMPANY of and in THREE INDENTURES of GRANT or MINING SETTS, dated respectively the 28th day of September, 1861, and TWO other INDENTURES dated respectively the 28th day of September, 1861, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on, together with the MINING MACHINERY of and belonging to the said mine, either together or in lots, particulars whereof appear in the bandbills.

The mine and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the saie, on application to the officer in charge thereof, and further particulars may be obtained of R. H. BAMFIELD

(Solicitor for the Petitioner), St. Ives; or of HENNY SEWELL STOKES (his Agent), Solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, February 23, 1865.

In the Court of the Vices Warden of the Stannaries.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GOONZION MINING COMPANY,—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before Tuesday, the l4th day of March inst., to SEAD IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the sempany to the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the sempany to WILLIAM MICHELL,

Dated March 2, 1865.

Registrar of the said Court at Truyo.

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IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WORVAS DOWNS MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS OF CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED to COME IN ond PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS OF CLAIMS at the Registrar's

to COME IN ond PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Resistrar's Office at Truro, on Thursday, the 16th day of March inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forence, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof.

And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons), they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar's the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

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LEAD MINES, ENGINES, BOILERS, PITWORK, WINDMILL, CRUSHERS, AND OTHER MINING PLANT AND BUILDINGS FOR SALE.

LEAD MINES, ENGINES, BOILERS, PITWORK, WINDMILL, CRUSHERS, AND OTHER MINING PLANT AND BUILDINGS FOR SALE.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been instructed to offer FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, on Monday, the 6th day of March next, at Two o'clock atternoon, the mines known as the NEWTOWNARDS AND CONLIG LEAD MINES, together with all the PLANT and BUILDINGS hereon, which are to be taken at a valuation.

These mines are situated in the county of Down, Ireland, within two miles of the rall-way station at Newtownards, and about the same distance from the harbour at Bangor, They are held under leases from the Marquis of Londonderry and Robert Edward Ward, Eaq., of Bangor Castle, respectively, and extend over very considerable tracts of country, large portions of which are yet unexplored. The workings are very extensive, and have yielded large quantities of ore, from which dividends have been paid to the present company amounting to over £26,000.

The mine is provided with TWO STEAM ENGINES, attached to one of which is a crusher, also a powerful windmiti for crushing, suitable dwelling houses for agent and overseers, and a variety of plant, which is set forth in an inventory, a copy of which can be procured upon application to the auctioneer. The washing floors are in good order, and command an abundant supply of water.

The mine is at present being worked at and above the 120, above which bunches of of ore of considerable magnitude have been wrought, and ore is still raised monthly to an extent until very lately sufficient to meet current expenses. To explore and develope the lode longitudinally, making the present mine a basis from which to start trial levels, very well deserves the expenditure of a moderate amount of capital.

The present company having no power to make calls upon the shareholders is the cauge of the mine being disposed of, as the requisite trials cannot be prosecuted without, the aid of further capital.

Full particulars can be obtained upon application to the Auctioneer; to Mr. H.

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MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, March 7th (instead of February 28, as previously advertised), at Twelve precisely, at the works, Plaistow, THREE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES and CONTRACTORS' PLANT and IMPLEMENTS used in the construction.

ENGINES and CONTRACTORS' PLANT and IMPLEMENTS used in the construction of the Northern Outfail Sewer, including—
ONE TANK LOCOMOTIVE, by Manning and Wardie, Leeds, with six wheele
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TWO TANK LOCOMOTIVES, by G. Engiand and Co., 10 and 12 in. cylinders.
An Engiand's traversing jack, 3 forges, various utensils, 2 carts, useful fron, whee
hoops, bolt fron, fence posts, quantity of wagons, timber erections of temporary work
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Gowen's patent), made by the Rotherham Foundry Co., 40 new axies, to suit 6 ft. 3 in
gauge; 80 owen's patents, old new tyres, by the Kotherham Foundry Co., to ft 3 ft. an
3 ft. 6 in. wheels.

TESRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL,
BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, March 8, and following day (instead of March 1,
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ek, CONTRACTORS PLANT and IMPLEMENTS used in the construction of the
thern Level Sawer, comprising— CONTRACTORS' PLANT AND IMPLEMENTS, BARKING CREEK

Creek, CONTRACTORS' PLANT and IMPLEMENTS used in the construction of the Northern Level Sawer, comprising—
SIX HUNDRED TONS PERMANENT and TEMPORARY RAILS, and TEN THOUSAND SLEEPERS.
TWO HUNDRED capital EARTH WAGONS, side and end tips.
SIXTY-SIX IRON EARTH WAGONS.
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Concrete and pug mills, 1000 centres, 5 portable offices, the temporary erections of sheds, cottages, storehouse, and stables.
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raity of 1-10th.

Particulars may be had of Messrs, Bannes and Bennand, solicitors, 2, Great Winester-street, City; of Captain James Roach, at the mine, and at Lianddons; at 14e, illdeall Coffee House; and of Messrs, Gadeden and Ellis, No. 18, Old Broad Appeal, address.

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The mines are held on lease for 21 years, at rentals of £25 per annum each, or at a
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9 pairs of 6 in. ditto ditto

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10 yalrs of 8 in. strapping plates, 22 ft.

10 yalrs of 6 in. ditto ditto

11 yalr of 7 in. ditto ditto

12 yalrs of 8 in. strapping plates, 22 ft.

13 yalrs of 8 in. strapping plates, 22 ft.

14 in. ditto 50 ft. leg.

25 yalrs of 8 in. strapping plates, 22 ft.

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27 yalrs of 8 in. strapping plates, 22 ft.

28 yalrs of 8 in. strapping plates, 22 ft.

29 yalrs of 8 in. strapping plates, 22 ft.

20 yalrs of 8 in. strapping plates, 22 ft.

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comprising a rea of 33 cm bout 28 cm EONARD, sin

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having be E ARTICLE Hull, at £11 BARS, order IN, HARRIES hing to be my

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Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and International Exhibition, 1862.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease of the late Mr. Thomas Daver this firm has consisted of John Solomon Bickford, George Smyts, Francis Pator, Simon Daver, and William Bickford Smyts. It, is requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable trapested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable trapested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to be addressed.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO.,
PENHALLICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near
WERNHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited
in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the
Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co.
have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at
Cornwall, they are at all times PIEPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS
for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than
any to be procured elsewhere.

### Gun Cotton Manufactory.

Gun Cotton Manufactory.

Gun Cotton Manufactory.

GEAT EASTERN CHEMICAL WORKS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.
This manufactory has been established for the purpose of preparing GUN COTTON, according to the Austrian process, and was opened on the 26th of January last, under the inspection of Baron Lank. Mesers. Thomas Prentice and Co. are now able to the UPPLY GUN COTTON, in its most approved form, either for the purposes of engl-nering and mining, or or military and submarine explosion, and for the service of artiliery, as a substitute for gunpowder.

The advantages of Baron Lenk's GUN COTTON are the following:—

The Avantages of Baron Lenk's GUN COTTON are the following:—

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and quantity of the work come, with a given expense of wagus, e.c., is largely in layour of gun cotton.

Mesers, Thomas Prenwice and Co. are also prepared to manufacture the gun cotton, and deliver is in the form of gun cartridges, adapted to every description of ammunition; all they require for this purpose being a drawing of the gun, gunpowder cartridges, and ammunition, with the specification of weights, sizes, and initial velocities.

Artillerists who prefer to manufacture their own cartridges may make special arrangements with the patentee through Massers. PRENTICE and Co.

Stowmarket, March 10 1964.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE, FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAOMENTS ROCKS ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND,



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in Dalifornia, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years and is fully protested in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or oth of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found axing, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infigement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—It at first thought the outlay too much for so simple a article, but now think it money well spent.

With Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, rushing the hardest stones and quartz.

With Danitz.

Our 15 by 7 in, machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine and metal, free from dust.

med metal, free from dust.

Measr. Org. and Mandison,

Measr. Org. and Mandison,

Messr. Org. and Mandison,

Org. Africand.—My crusher dose its work most satisfactorily.

It will break 10 tons

the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of

Variance of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold

org. invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for

his estate.

Sylas Williams

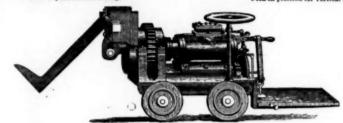
alars and testimonials, apply to—
H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maratime Datriet of South Darham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since a origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland' and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Adversements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. John H. Brille, Southgate, Hartlepool,

### COAL CUTTING MACHINERY. JAMES GRAFTON JONES'S PATENT.



Pick in position for vertical cut downwards



Pick in position for vertical cut upwards.

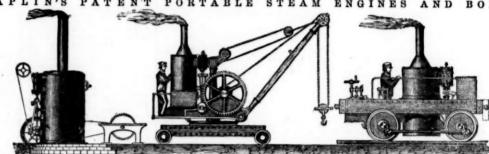
Messrs. Jones and Levick, proprietors of this patent, are prepared to supply these Machines, which are on an improved principle, and are constructed to work the coal at any angle from the horizontal to the vertical, thus rendering them capable of "holeing" at any angle, and of driving "headings." They are simple and substantial in construction, and are not likely to get out of order. They are already successfully employed in the Barusley coal district, and are being introduced into the South Wales and other coal mining districts. They are also suitable for mining the argillaceous ironstones of the coal measures, as well as working other mines and quarries.

N.B.-Air Compressing Machinery will be supplied, or plans and specifications furnished.

Applications to be made to Messrs. Frederick Levick and Co., 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London; or Messrs. Levick and Simrson, Blaina Ironworks, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.



STATIONARY ENGINE. From 1 to 30 horse power.

PORTABLE STEAM CRANE, 1 to 30 tons.

CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVE. 6 to 27 horse power.

STATIONARY ENGINE. PORTABLE STEAM URADE.

From 1 to 30 horse power.

1 to 30 tons.

6 to 27 horse power.

From the STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY, and COMPACTNESS of these ENGINES, they are now extensively used for general purposes; also in situations where steam-engines of the ordinary construction cannot be applied.

STATIONARY ENGINES,—require no building in, nor chimney stalk, and with our patent forced combustion apparatus will burn inferior qualities of coal, wood, or peats. These engines are specially suited for shipment, and may be packed inside the boiler, to economise freight.

PORTABLE STEAM CRANES,—for wharf or railway, with wrought-from carriages on wheels, link motion, foot brake, &c., all under the easy control of one man; the larger sizes holes, lower, and turn round in either direction by steam.—These Cranes were selected by H.M. Commissioners for receiving and sending away the heavy machinery at the International Exhibition of 1862.

CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES,—are adapted to work on rails or tramways, of a guage from 2 feet upwards. They are complete and efficient locomotives, simple in construction, and the working parts easily got at for repair. They draw heavy lodes at reduced speeds. These engines are usually sent in one package, ready for work on arrival.

LIGHT PORTABLE HOISTING, WINDING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, ETC.

ALEXANDER CHAPLIN AND CO., CRANSTONHILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.

ALEXANDER CHAPLIN AND CO., CRANSTONHILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.

LONDON OFFICE,—9, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. LONDON DEPOT AND WHARF,—LOWER FORE STREET, LAMBETH, S.

Several engines of each class kert in stock, for sale or hirs; and all our manufactures or ananyzer as to reprinterly, Material, and workmanship.

Parties are cautioned against using or purchasing imitations or infringements of these patent manufactures.

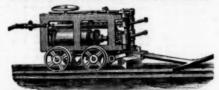
HENRY HUGHES AND CO., FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS, LOUGH BOROUGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, and MANUFACTURERS of

EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY MACHINERY.



ERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of Iways in progress. These engines are designed committees—viz., reduction of the overhanging of the weight upon the wheels, and keeping the fire-box and its the fire-box and its contract.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



MESSES. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED by COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED to NEGOCIATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY in WORKING. By the use of these machines as CONSIDERABLE SAVING of COAL is EFFECTED, and the COST of LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be gustanteed as to its capabilities, &c.
All applications to be made to Messers. RIDLEY and Co., No. 11, South-sireet, Finsking London, E.C.; or Mr. Perkov Bankaht, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.

\*\*COLLERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASING of USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT of the ABOVE PATENT.

of the ABOVE PATENT.

Swan Rope Works.

The Ropes of First Quality wire, and the Highest Standard of Bernendth.

195, Righ-street, Sunderland.

196, Righ-street, Sunderland.

New Medical Guide.

New Medical

### International Exhibition, 1862-Prize Medal.



TAMES RUSSELL AND SONS (the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED as PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.

Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, 8.

Prize Medals-International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

PRIZE MEDAL

ONLY
PRIZE MEDAL

LISES.

MIENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE S.—
COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English, Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other only the Royal Arsenals of Woolwich, Brest, and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS In this country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS In this country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average of the most difficult metals, and a still greater runs ber of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 meltings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crack, and become of them than any other crack,

THOMAS SONS

T U R T O N A N D S O N

ANNUFACTURES OF

CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c. CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-

NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, BLISTER STEEL, BLISTER STEEL, BRING STEEL, GERMAN STEEL. WM. GREAVES & 50

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD. London Warehouse, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.,
Where the largest stock in the world may be selected from.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (Established 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
O'Moss, 42. Grey-street, Newcastic-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields;
195, High-street, Sunderland.

### THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MIN	TES.
Shares. Mines. Paid. Last Pr. Business	. Dividends Per Share. Last paid
1900 Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.] 10 0 0	11 8 0 0 15 0-Dec. 1864
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistockt 2 6 8	13 11 6 0 2 6-Oct. 1864
1248 Boscaswell (tin, copper), St. Just 6 15 0	1 5 0 0 5 0-May, 1864
200 Botaliack (tin, copper),St. Just 91 5 0 1000 Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £15] 12 0 0 25	477 18 0 3 0 0-May, 1864
414 Channell (allman load) Mamium 12 5 7	5 10 0 0 15 0 -Jan. 1865
1600 Com Bree (conner tin) Illoren 15 0 0	10 0 0 0 15 0-Mar. 1865 280 10 0 2 0 0-June, 1864
2880 Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwen 30 0 0 31 30 31	84 3 6 0 12 6-Feb. 1865
2000 Copper Miners of England 25 0 0	71/4 per centHalf-yrly.
40000 Ditto ditto (stock) 100 0 0	I per centHalf-yrly.
867 Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.] 7 10 0 —	14 18 0 1 0 0-Jan. 1865
128 Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire 60 0 0	275 10 0 4 0 0-Jan. 1865
380 Derwent Mines (sillead), Durham 300 0 0	152 0 0 5 0 0-June, 1864
1924 Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist. [8.E.] 1 0 0	953 0 010 0 0-Jan. 1865
558 Delecath (copper,tin), Camborne*128 17 6 — 512 East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]* 29 10 0 2716 15 20	786 10 0 5 0 0—Feb. 1865 126 0 0 1 0 0—Nov. 1864
6144 East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.] 2 14 6 15% 1/41/4 151/4	
\$00 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire* 32 0 0	- 103 10 0 2 0 0—Feb. 1865
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan 34 5 0	369 10 0 4 0 0-June, 1864
5000 East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear. 2 15 0	0 4 6 0 2 0-Feb. 1865
1906 East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron 2 13 6 11 814 814	1 10 0 0 16 0-May, 1864
2800 Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.] 25 0 0	65 0 0 1 0 0-Jan. 1865
5000 Frank Mills (lead), Christow 3 18 6 6 6% 6%	2 0 6 0 6 0-Feb. 1865
19 00 Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.] 4 0 0 18141714 1814	
5908 Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.] 40 0 0. 35 . 34 25	5 7 0 0 15 0-Dec. 1864
100 Committee of the committee of the second	15 0 0 5 0 0-Aug. 1864 31 10 0 1 15 0-Feb. 1865
And was a constitute of the state of the sta	430 10 0 3 0 0—Dec. 1864
2000 Maes-y-Bafn (lead) [L] 20 0 0	1 0 0 1 0 0-Oct. 1864
9000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon 4 10 6 514 434 5	2 18 0 0 2 6-Jan. 1865
8000 Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.] 1 0 0	0 4 0 0 2 0-Nov. 1864
1800 Minera Mining Co.[L.],(ld.), Wrexham 28 0 0	169 18 0 7 0 0-Feb. 1865
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal) 7 0 0 314	16 19 7 0 12 3-Jan. 1864
40000 Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.] 2 16 0	0 4 0 0 2 0-April, 1864
6000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin), 1 6 6 —	. 7 0 0 1 0 0—June, 1864
## 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	• 0 13 0 0 2 6—Feb. 1864
300 Parya Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]. 50 0 0	135 0 012 10 0-Jan. 1865
1120 Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.] 10 6 7 34 32 34	76 5 0 1 0 0-Feb. 1865
612 South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.] 1 5 0	467 10 0 8 0 0-Jan. 1865
4000 St. Day United (tin), Redruth 14 0 0	0 5 0 0 5 0-Mar. 1864
940 Bt. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives 8 0 0	490 10 0 0 10 0-May, 1864
1600 Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.] \$ 0 0 1514 15 1514	16 1 0 0 10 0-Dec. 1864
	0 6 0 0 6 0-Nov. 1864
Sano am Chilarates (IA's Descensional Descension D.)	. 26 3 0 0 5 0—Jan. 1865 . 4 10 0 0 15 0—Feb. 1865
256 West Damsel (copper), Gwennap 38 10 0	63 10 0 1 0 0-Nov. 1864
400 W.Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [8.E.] 47 10 0 205 1921/1971/	425 0 0 4 0 0-Feb. 1865
512 Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.] 5 2 6 105 100 105	606 10 0 2 0 0-Feb. 1865
512 Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea 8 10 0 11 61/2 7	15 0 0 0 10 0-Aug. 1864
4395 Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes 5 4 6	2 6 6 0 8 0-Feb. 1865
1024 Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Leiant [S.E.] 2 0 6	10 2 6 0 7 6-July, 1864
1024 Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.] 8 0 0	59 7 6 0 10 0—Dec. 1864
100 Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	288 5 0 4 0 0-Mar. 1864
*** *** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	343 3 0 5 0 0-May, 1864 191 15 0 4 0 0-Feb. 1865
4412	50 17 6 0 12 6—Dec. 1864
	14 17 0 0 6 0-Oct. 1864

[ Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

### BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE

	BRILISH	BILLIA	MIII	DIV	LDE	MDB	174	ABEL	V IA	CB.	
	Boscean (tin), St						1	86 10 0	1 0 0	-Mar.	1862
	Chiverton (lead),				614	6 616			-	_	
	Condurrow (cop.,				50	40 45	1	85 0 0	2 0 0	-June,	1857
	Cook's Kitchen (c			5 9	9	78		1 70			
	Copper Hill (copp			0 0				2 76		-Sept.	
	Craddock Moor (			0 0				7 12 0			
	Devon and Cornw			6 3				0 10 0			
	Drake Walls (tin,			1 0				0 18 0			
2000	Dyfngwm (lead),	Wales	***** 13	6 6				0 17 6			
940	Fowey Consols (c	opper), Tywar	dreath 4	7 6				41 9 3			
	Great South Tolgu			6		1% 2%		7 18 6			
	Great Wheal Fort			3 0		1% 2		5 15 2			
	Gunnislake (Clit			0				0 3 0			
	Levant (copper, ti			0				91 0 0			
	Mount Pleasant (			0				18 18 1			
	Orsedd (lead), Fit							0 10 4			
	Par Consols (cop.)			8				86 19 0			
	Polberro (tin), St.			0 0			**	7 19 6			
	Poibreen (tin), St.			0		11 11				July,	
	Rosewall Hill and			1 0		1/4 1/4		0 10 0			
	South Exmouth (1			4 0		00.01		0 50			
	South Tolgus (cop.				25	22 24		74 10 0		May,	
	S. Wh. Frances (c				00			70 18 6		Nov.	
	Spearne Moor (tir				32		**	9 18 0			
	Treiyon Consols (				- ••		** .			-Sept.	
	Trumpet Consols			0 0	= ::			11 0 0			1862
	Vigra and Clogau			0 0			••	6 2 6			1864
	Wendron Consols						**	8 15 0			1861
	West Burton Gill			0				14 10 0			
	West Caradon (co			0				01 1 3			
	Wheal Basset and			0 0	- ::		10	8 0 0			1863
	Wheal Friendship			0 0	- ::			95 10 0			1861
	Wheal Margaret (				8	5 6		76 5 0			
	Wheal Tremayne			1 3		- 0	'	6 1 3	0 8	Nov.	1863
	West Fowey Cons			0 0	- ::			0 19 0			
-800	man - on ay com	Ann from anna er	Aberle . w				••				*009

### FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

20000	Australian (cop.), 8. Australia [S.E.] 7	7 6			0 1 0	0	1 (	Dec.	1863
	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia, 5								
					320 0 0				
6000	Central American (silver) [L.] 5	0 0			4 6 8	0	14	10-Dec.	1868
18000	Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.] 7	0 0	11%10% 11%		0 15 0	0	5 (	0 -Sept.	1864
	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.] 40				101 0 0				
				••					
	Don Pedro No. Del Rey[L. £1] [S.E.] 0		- 1/4 - 1/4 1/4					Dec.	
70000	English and Australian 5	0 0			1 12 0	0	2 (	0-Aug.	1864
18000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.] 10	0 0						- Year	
		0 0	914 9 914		75 00	Con		1 00	riy.
	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 2	0 0			0 14 4	0	3 (	June,	1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia[S.E.]20	0 0	24 22 24		21 10 0	1	0 0	-June.	1864
	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.] 1				0 13 0				
								Jan.	
10000	Lusitanian (Portugal) [S.E.] 2	0 0	2 11/4 2		1 4 0	0	3 (	0-Jan.	1865
9975	New Wildberg (copper) 2	0 0			0 10 0	0	10 (	0-Aug.	1864
*****	Panulciilo (copper) [L. £4][S.E.] 3	0 0			71/ 200			Too.	1004
80000	Panaicino (copper) [L. 24][S.E.] o				1 28 ber	cent		- Yea	riy.
	Pontgibaud (sillead), France [S.E.]20							0-Dec.	
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.] 1	0 0	114 1 114		0 12 6	0	1 (	July.	1884
11000	8t. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.] . 15	0 0	34 32 34		69 15 0	. 0	10 6	June,	1004
11000	Bt. John der key [ b. ], Drawn [ C. E. ] . 10								
43174	United Mexican(stl.), Mexico[8.E.] 28	5 O			3 19 0	0		0-Sept.	1864
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10] 5	0 0	514 414 514		0 15 0	0	5 (	0-Nov.	1864
	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.] 1	0 0							
	West Canada Mining Company [L.] 1	0 0.						0-Dec.	
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [8.E.] 3	0 0	2 1% 2		0 5 0	0	5 (	0-Aug.	1863
			- 10 -	-					

### FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000 Alten and Quenangen Uni. (cop.)[L.£5]4	10 0	****			4 8 0 0 15 0-Nov. 1853
10000 Coptapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.] 16					6 18 0., 0 10 0-Nov. 1862
10000 Gt. BarrierLand, Min., &c., N.Ze. [L. £5]5	0 0	-			15 per centMay, 1859
SARPIE Mantanite and Mam Grands to P 7	0 0	9/	1/	9/	A A A A A Tulin 1000

### NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares. Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr. Bus. don	e. Last Call.
35000 Alamillos (lead), Spain] L. £2] [S.E.]	1 50	2 114 2	Sept. 1864
100000 Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	36 16 36	Dec. 1863
30000 Beariz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6		Oct. 1863
25000 Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 50	1 1 1%	Feb. 1864
17000 Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0		Jan. 1859
10000 Coptapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0		Fully paid.
75000 Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 00		Fully paid.
50000 East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3] [S.E.]	2 0 0	114	Feb. 1865
15000 El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company [L. £5]	3 0 0	314	
8000 English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0		Fully paid.
40000 Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	3 0 0		Fully paid.
50000 Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2] [S.E.]	0 15 0		Oct. 1864
80000 Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0		June, 1862
24000 Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	8 0 0		Feb. 1863
4000 Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.]. Jamaica	25 0 0		Fully paid.
180000 Lagunago (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0		Fully paid.
00000 Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0		Fully paid.
50000 Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. 22]	1 0 0		Nov. 1862
10000 Otea (copper) New Zealand [L. £2]	0 15 0		Sept. 1864
15000 Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0		June, 1863
4000 Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0		Stock.
23000 Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	6 10 0	314214 314	Sept. 1864
50000 Rossa Grande (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.].	0 5 0		April, 1864
10000 San Roque (lend), Spain	5 0 0		Fully paid.
60000 Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 15 0		Sept. 1864
120000 Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 17 6		Feb. 1864
15000 South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	5 0 0		Fully paid.
12000 Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 0 0		June, 1863
5000 Valgodemard Mining Company [L. £20]	10 0 0		Oct. 1864
50000 Vallangasca (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	1% 1%	
45000 Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0		Fully paid.
20000 Washoe (gold) [10000 £5 paid, 10000 £3 paid]	-		
1000 Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	10 0 0		.Oct. 1862
19800 Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	8 0 0		Fully paid.
\$0000 Worthing (copper , South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	· % · % %	Fully paid.
75000 Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L. £1]	1 00	44 12 14	Fully paid.

PI	0	G	R	E	8	SI	V	E	MINES.
4									

1	PROGRESSI	v	E	A	111	IES			
1	Shares Wines.	Pai	d.	L		4. B		ne. Las	Call.
	700 Aberdovey (siilead), Merio 1000 Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L. £5] 6000 Bagtor (tin) [L.]	2 1	0	6	=	**		July	, 1864
1	4000 Bedford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk. 3200 Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell	0 1	4	0	=	**		Feb.	1865
	6000 Boscawen (tin), Kenwyn	3 1	15	0	_	**		Fully	y paid. 1865
	5000 Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton 30000 Bromlow(id.), Minsterley, Salop 200 Brynford Hall (lead), Flint 500 Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint		0	0	=		6 16	May	y paid.
1	500 Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint 1833 Bryntail (lead), Llanidles	9 8 1	40	0	Times.	**		June	, 1864
1	915 Calvadnack (tin), Wendron	26 18 1	8	0	=	**		Jan. Feb.	1864 1865 1864
1	4600 Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis: 75000 Cambrian Consolid. (gd.) [L.£2]	10 1	0	0	14	4.:		Mar.	1865
1	8000 Cape Cornwall (cop.), [L. £2 10s.] 12000 Caradon& Phœnix Cons. [L. £1]	0 1	5	0	=	**		Dec.	1864
	914 Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer 10000 Caradon Vale (copper) 6000 Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn.	29		6		**		Sept.	
	2048 Carnyorth (tin), 8t. Just 20000 Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 10000 Castleward, Ireland [L.] 2500 Cefn Cilcen (id.), Filnt [L. £5]	41	i a	0	208		8. 23	Jan. Dec.	1865
	10000 Castleward, Ireland [L.] 2500 Cefn Cilcen (Id.), Flint [L. £5]	1 2 1	0	0	Ξ	**		Fully	y paid
1	2500 Central Minera (lead) [L.£5]	2 1	4	0	=		% 2	Sept.	1864
	3000 Chiverton Moor (lead) 4000 Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L.£3] 3072 Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's 5000 Cleveland (iron), [L.£30]	2	2	0	-	3	% 2 4	Oct.	1863 1864
	5000 Cleveland (iron), [L. £20] 787 Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	8 1	0	0	_	::		Jaly	1865
1	16000 Coolestes & Rond T. 16300 Clark	3	0 700	0	- bod	1		Out. Feb.	1864 1864 1865
1	16000 Coolartra & Bond[L.][8300 £1pd 50000 Connorres (cop., suiph.) [L.] 6500 Cornish Clay and Tin [L.] 12000 Cornubia(tin)[L.£3][4000 30s.p	1	0	0	22s.	20	. 23	Fully	paid.
	12000 Cornubia(tin)[L.£3][4000 30s.p. 861 Crane (copper), Camborne	d.,90 26 1	7 (	15	.pd.	1		Feb.	1865
I	30000 Crenver and Wh. Abraham [L.] 12000 Crelake (cop.), Tavistock 2500 Crowan Consols (cop.), Crowan	2 1	3 (	0	-	•••		Feb.	1865
١	1428 Crowlwm (lead), Llanidoes	0 1 1	2	6	-	::		Oct.	1864
	6000 Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell 10000 Cwmsymlog (silld.), [L. £5] 35000 Dale (lead), North Stafford 1000 Darren (lead) [L.], Cardigan	2	0	0	=	::		July,	1864
1	35000 Dale (lead), North Stafford 1000 Darren (lead) [L.], Cardigan	7	4	0	_	::		May, Fully Nov.	paid. 1864
1	672 Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	0 1	5 6	· · ·	=	::		June.	1863
١	1000 Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £20] 1000 East Basset and Grylls (tin) 6000 E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton				=	::		Aug.	1864
1	50000 East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1]. 50000 East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	0 1	D 1	8	-6	:: .	634	Feb.	1864 1864 1863
١,	2000 East Chiverton (lead) 50000 E.Clogau(gold), Merio.[L.£1]	0 1	6	0	=		1 %	Nov.	
	6000 E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	2 1	2 0	6 )	4		3%	April	1864
1	4000 E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L£5]	7 1	9	3	=	::		Oct.	1864 1864
	6000 East Laxey (lead) [L. £3] 1024 E. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant (1. £3)	2 1	0 0	···	2	::	2	Dec.	1864
		3 1	8 1	3	. 6d.	pd.]		Feb. Nov. Dec.	1865 1864 1864
	3986 E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel. 6000 East Snaefell (lead) [L. £3] 5610 East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 1	0 0	)	234	2	234	Nov.	1864 1863
	256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	90	3 (		3		2%	Nov.	1864 1864
	1024 E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth, 1 9600 East Wheal Abraham (copper), 1190 E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer 1300 E. Wheal Ellen (cop.) St. Agnes	12 1	7	0	=	::		Jan.	1864 1865
	2048 East Wheat Grylls (tin, cop.)				_	414	49/	Jan.	1864 1865
	4000 E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]. 6000 East Wheal Vor (tin and cop.)	D I	0 (	)	-71		276	Dec.	1864
	2000 Erwfelin (lead), [L. £2] 6144 Esther Und. (tin), Cardingham 6000 Fostescue Consols	0 1	3 1	10.	=	::		Sept.	1864
	6000 Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	5	7 1	3	=			April	1864
	4096 Garlidna Untd. (tin), Wendron 4000 Gawton (copper), Tavistock	2 1	1 (	3	_%		%	Jan.	1865 1864
1	6000 Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.) 30000 GlasgowCaradonCon.(cp.)[L.] 1024 Godolphin (cop., tin), Crowan.	1 (	0 0		=	::		Fully	paid. 1864
		12 1	0 0		=	**		April	, 1864 1865
1	6144 Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer.	1 1	7 6	::	21/4	214		Feb.	1865 1864
	2000 Goonzion (copper), St. Neot 3000 Gothic (silver-lead), Cardigan. 486 Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	34 (	0 0		=	2%	2%	No ca	1865
	4100 Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth. 4096 Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	2 16	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1	***	31/6	Jan. Dec. Jan.	1865 1864 1865
ľ	10000 Great Devon and Bedford [L.]. 3000 Gt. East Lovell (tin), Helston 5000 Great North Downs (copper).	1 6	0 0	::	_		078	Jan.	1865
1	12500 Gt. No. Laxev(Lof Man) [L.£1]	0 10	0 (	:	31/4	3	31/6	Feb.	1865
1	6000 Gt. Retallack (silld., blende) 6000 Great S. Chiverton (sillead). 52000 Great Tregune Consols (cop.).	0 1	1 0	::	=	::		Feb.	1865
	52000 Great Tregune Consols (cop.). 3000 Great West Chiverton (lead) 3313 Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	7 17	6	**	_	::		June,	1864
١,	6000 Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken. 1 3072 Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper) 10000 Gt. Wh. Metal, Breage [L. £2]	1 5	26	::	=	::		Jan.	1865
1	2500 Grit and Stapeley (lead).[L.] 1	0 0	0		11/4		61	July,	1864
	8068 Chrydry Park Con Liangwat	1 7	5 0		31/4		314	Feb.	1864 1864
	6000 Halienbeagie (copper)	0 1	5 0	::	=	::		Sept.	1864 1864
1		8 7 0 7	. 0	**	=	::		Dec.	1864
-	5000 Hendre (lead), Flint [L. £6] 6000 Hingston Down (cop.), [S.E.]	8 10 5 10 0 18	6			3%	-	Jan.	1863 1865
	6000 Illogan (tin and copper) 5000 Kelly Bray (ld.), Callington . 6000 Keswick (lead), Portinscale .	5 6	6			::		Mar.	1865 1862
	96 Kilmorey (lead) 2 6000 Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	3 5	0	** '	-5/6		%	Feb.	1864 1865
-	Total Leeds & St. Addyn (tin, cop).	7 6			_	::		Feb. Feb. Mar.	1865 1862 1863
	4000 Liantwit A stdle (cost) [ 1" 70]	4 10	0 (					May,	1864 1865
	2000 Lower Park (id.). Denbigh[L.]	3 11	0	'	_		6 9	Jan. Dec.	1864 1864
	6000 Maudlin (copper), Lostwithtel 4480 Merllyn (lead), Flint 8000 Minera Western Boundary [L.£1]	0 9	6		_	:: .		Sept.	1864 1868
	8000 Mineral Bottom (lead)	9 9	a		51/6		19		1862 1865
	1024 Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea 2 4000 Nanteos (lead) [L. £1] 512 Nant Minera (lead), [L. £20]	0 10	0		=				1864 1865
	6400 Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth 6000 New Clifford [L. 24]	8 17 1 5	6		2	••		May,	1863 1864
1	10000 New Concord (silid.) [L. £3] 14000 New Cornish [12000 £1 paid, 12	000	120	. p	aid]	::		Dec.	1864
	6000 New East Birch Tor (tin)	0 2	6 6			::			1864
	6514 New E. Russell (cop.), Tavista.	0 18	6	**	=	::		Oct.	1863 1864
	6400 New Pembroke (tin and cop.). 1024 NewRosewarne(cop.),Gwinear	0 11	0			::		Jan. Dec.	1865 1864
	good New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Clear	0 10	0	**	-	::		Dec. Mar.	1863 1864
	960 New Trevenen (tin), Wendron 470 Newtownards Min. Co., Down 5	7 14 0 0 7 10	0		314	3	31/	Oct.	1864
-	1024 New Wendron (tin), Wendron 1024 New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.) 4096 New Wheal Lovell (tin)	7 10 2 1 0 16	6		_	::		Jan.	1863 1865
1	15000 New Wheal Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0 15	0	:::	114	1%	156	Fully	paid. 1865
	6000 NewWh.Vor & MetaiUtd.(tin) 1024 North Buller (cop.), Redruth. 2	0 1	6	•• !	=	:: .	014	May,	1864 1864
1	6000 North Chiverton (lead 6000 North Devon (silld.)[L. £1]	0 18	0 0		2%	2	2%	Oct.	1863 1864
	6000 North Downs (cop.) Redruth	3 4 3 1 4 2	4	••				Mar.	1864 1864
1	2800 North Frances (cop.) 1361 N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth 6000 N. Gt. Work, Breage [L. £3] [6000 N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1pd,800	4 15	0		_	::		Feb.	1865
1	6000 N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1pd, 800 6000 North Jane (tin, silver-lead).	9 9	60	. pd	11/4	**		July, Aug. Sept. Feb.	1868 1864
1	6000 N. Hallenbeagle [5000 £1pq.,500 6000 North Jane (tin, silver-lead). 2000 N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just 20000 N.Minera (ld.) [15000£1pd.,500	00 15	8.	pd.	1	::			
1	*.* Those mines with [S.E.] apper	nded	h	170	been	adm	itted	on the S	tock I

MISCELLANEOUS.

\*.\* Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended ha Our object being to make the Share List correct, we carnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alters tion which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attantion

London: Printed by Riemann lamplaces, and published by Henry English (the proprietors), at their office, No munications are requested to be addressed. — March 4, 1865.